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GOWDA KANNADA

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GOWDA KANNADA

INTRODUCTION

The term '*Gowda Kannada*' is used to identify the dialect of Kannada spoken by a people called Gowdas, who are the natives of the areas of Puttur, Sullia and Mercara taluks of the present Mysore State and also in the eastern part of Kasargod taluk which is now attached to Kerala state. The number of Gowdas is estimated to be about sixty thousand.

The ethnic relationship of this community to the Gowdas, the predominant community of (Old) Mysore state is not clear. The Gowdas of Puttur, Sullia, Mercara and eastern part of Kasargod Taluks have distinct social, cultural, and linguistic features. They have sub-groups based on clan or go:tra (known as *baḷi*). The tradition says that originally there were ten families. When some outsiders also were taken into this community, they were assigned to a new go:tra, with the result that there then existed eighteen go:tras. Marriages between persons belonging to the same go:tras are forbidden. The names of the well-known go:tras are: *nanda:ri*, *baṅga:ri*, *na:yeri*, *mu:la:ri*, *va:ga:ri*, *hemmana*, *kaburu* and so on. The Gowdas follow the patriarchal family system.

The religion followed by them is Hinduism and they have not been influenced by any particular sect like '*saivism*' and '*vaiṣṇavism*'. Moreover, they have their own local deities and '*kuladeivas*' (family deity) – which are entirely different from *veidika* deities. For long time, the worshipping of these deities in the traditional manner used to take place, in every family, before the starting of agricultural work and

soon after the harvest. All members of the family would gather at that time under one roof, and if there were disputes between any members of the family, they would be settled by all those who were gathered there. However, everywhere, traditions are fast becoming taboo, and the peaceful, co-operative and homogeneous social life is splitting into disunited, disorganised and individualistic social system. Gowdas are no exception to this.

There are two linguistic groups among the Gowdas : (1) Tulu speakers and (2) Kannada speakers. The Tulu speakers are predominant in the western parts of Puttur, Sullia and Kasargod Taluks, while Kannada speakers are more predominant in the rest of the region. Except the language difference, all other customs are same between the two linguistic groups.

The dialect of Kannada spoken by the Gowdas differs considerably from SK, the standard dialect used in schools and other official and inter-community transactions. The main differences are in (1) Phonology and (2) in Grammar. GK has a higher number of vowel phonemes than that of SK (e.g. : *i*, *a*, *e*, and *o*). In the consonantal system, GK has a phonemic distinction between voiceless and voiced stops like SK, but does not have aspirated stops at all, even in borrowed words. GK has only the fricative /s/, whereas SK has three fricatives /s/, /s'/, and /ʃ/. In morphology, only two genders—(Masc. and Neuter) are distinguished in the Third person Pronouns in GK. The feminine is a separate entity in SK, having distinct pronominal endings in verbs. There is only one common plural in the Third Person Pronoun in GK; whereas, in SK, a distinction between superior and inferior is made. Also in GK, no distinction is made

between the Accusative and Genitive cases. In SK they are distinct. There are a number of differences in verb constructions also between GK and SK. The use of common pronominal termination in the Past finite verb and the non-distinction of superior and inferior category in verbs (*ā vā ba:ti*) 'he came', *adi ba:ti* 'she or it came'; *avu bandō*, 'they came' (i.e. men, women, animals or things) may be cited as an example for the difference of verb construction of GK in comparison with SK, where, Masculine, Feminine and Neuter terminations are distinct in all verb constructions and also in plural, there are two categories as superior and inferior pl. e.g : *avanu bandanu* 'he came', *avaḷu bandaḷu* 'she came', *adu banditu* 'it came', *avaru bandaru* 'he or she (i.e. persons) came', *avu banduvu* 'they came' (i.e. neuter pl.).

Other important differences of this type are briefly mentioned under the respective headings, though the comparison between SK and GK is not the primary aim of this work.

Kannada, the second most ancient of the literary languages of the Dravidian family has a large number of dialects, most of which have already been described by enthusiastic modern linguists. It may be possible that there are some yet to be investigated. GK was one such "*ana:ghra:ṇita puṣṣam*", which is now just unfurling its petals to the fraternity of linguists.

I am happy to record my deep sense of gratitude to Prof. S. Agesthalingom, Director, CAS in Linguistics, Annamalai University for his kindness in including this book in the Publication series of CAS in Linguistics. His valuable suggestions and guidance helped me from time to time in

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Phonology

1.1. The following is the chart showing the phonemes of G. K.¹

VOWELS

SHORT

i i u
e ə o
ɛ ɔ

LONG

i: u:
e: o:
a:

CONSONANTS

p t ʈ c k
b d ɖ j g
m n ɳ ñ ñ
w y
s h
l ʎ
r

SUPRASEGMENTALS

± / ↑, ↓, ~ /

1.2. ALLOPHONICS

1.2.1. The vowel phonemes and their allophones are described below.

1.2.1.1. SHORT VOWELS

1.2.1.1.a. /i/, /e/ and /ɛ/ are the front unrounded vowels.

/i/ has two allophones.

(i) [ɪ] is a lower high front vowel. It occurs in the following environments :

<i>ha!li</i> [ð]li	'in the river'
<i>ka:gaðen</i> [ð]vu	'people of the lower side'

/a/ has two allophones.

- (i) [a] is a low central unrounded vowel. It occurs medially in C-C positions.

(C = any consonant)

<i>m[a]ga</i>	'daughter'
<i>m[a]ra</i>	'tree'
<i>m[a]ne</i>	'house'
<i>m[a]re</i>	'screen'

- (ii) [a] is a lower mid back unrounded vowel. It occurs elsewhere.

Initially

[a]i 'weep' (imperative)	[a]di 'she or it'
[a]jj[a] 'grandfather, old man'	[a]liy[a] 'son-in-law' etc.

Medially

Before geminate consonants or consonant clusters.

<i>k[a]tt[a]</i> 'dam'	<i>g[a]tt[a]</i> 'ghauts'
<i>n[a]st[a]</i> 'loss'	

Finally

[a]jj[a] 'grand father, old man'
<i>mar[a]</i> 'tree'
<i>makk[a]</i> 'children'

1.2.1.1.c. /u/, /o/ and /ɔ/ are the back rounded vowels.

/u/ has only one allophone. [u] is a high back rounded vowel. It occurs in initial, medial and final positions.

[u]d[u]r[u] 'to fall off, as the leaves of trees' etc.

- [u]g[u]r[u] 'finger nails'
 [u]ɖ[u] 'to wear' (like dhoti or saree etc.)
 [u]i 'chisel'.

/o/ has only one allophone. [o] is a higher mid back rounded vowel. It occurs initially and medially only.

- [o]li 'bed sheet' [o]li 'leaf of the coconut trees'
 m[o]ɖi 'clean' m[o]ri 'young of an animal'
 k[o]ɖu 'give' etc.

/ɔ/ has two allophones.

- (i) [ɔ] is a lower mid back vowel. It occurs in interrogative forms.

- naŋg[ɔ] 'to me?' ni:vg[ɔ] 'is it to you?'
 o! [ɔ] 'is he (they, hon-pl.) in?' u!ɪ[ɔ] 'is she, or it present?'

- (ii) [ɔ̄] is a mean mid rounded vowel. It occurs elsewhere.

Initially

- [ɔ̄]rsu 'to rub' [ɔ̄]ɖi 'to break'
 [ɔ̄]ɖE 'a kind of round shaped savoury dish'

Medially.

- m[ɔ̄]ri 'to bark' h[ɔ̄]ɖi 'to beat'
 h[ɔ̄]!E 'belly' h[ɔ̄]sa 'new' etc.

1.2.1.2. Long vowels.

1.2.1.2.a. Articulatory descriptions of long vowels correspond to that of the respective short vowels.

1.2.1.2.b. The long vowels except the low central one, are tense and higher than the low vowels. In case of the low central unrounded vowel, the long vowel is lower and also lax.

1.2.1.2.c. The long vowels and their allophones.

/i:/ has only one allophone. [i:] It occurs in initial and medial positions of a word.

[i:]ce	'this side'	[i:]ga	'now'
s[i:]ta	'cold'	n[i:]ri	'water'
h[i:]ri	'to drink like the animals drinking water etc'		

/e:/ has two allophones.

(i) [e:] It occurs in non-final position of a word.

[e:]di	'goat'	[e:]ri	'to climb'
[e:]i	'seven'	[e:]ni	'ladder'
k[e:]i	'to listen, ask	k[e:]di	'jealousy'
	cte.'		
b[e:]di	'fetters'	b[e:]ri	'root'
b[e:]ku	'wanted'	t[e:]ri	'temple car'
n[e:]i	'to hang'		

(ii) [E:] is a mean mid long vowel. It occurs before non-high vowels.

k[E:]rE	'a kind of snake'	k[E:]nE	'a bulbous root (edible) Amorphophallus'
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/a:/ has only one allophone. [a:] It occurs in non-final position of a word.

[a:]cE	'that side'	[a:]nE	'elephant'
[a:]lE	'mill'	[a:]sE	'desire'
m[a:]ti	'words'	m[a:]ri	'to sell'
k[a:]di	'forest'	m[a:]di	'to do'
k[a:]ri	'birds nest'	d[a:]ri	'way'

/u:/ has only one allophone. [u:]. It occurs in initial and medial positions.

[u:]ta	'food, meals'	[u:]ru	'one's native place'
[u:]liga	'work' (forced work)	k[u:]du	'to gather, flock, join etc.'

g[u:]*du* 'cage'

/o:/ has two allophones.

- (i) [o:] It occurs in non-final positions, except in an interjection denoting pain.

ayy[o:] 'O! alas!'

Examples for non-final occurrences.

[o:]*du* 'tiles, broken shreds of a pot, skull' etc.

[o:]*du* 'read' g[o:]*ndu* 'gum'

- (ii) [ɔ:] is a mean mid back rounded vowel. It occurs in initial syllable when the following syllable has a non-high vowel.

k[ɔ:]*tE* 'fortress' [ɔ:]*tE* 'reed'

d[ɔ:]*sa* 'sin' d[ɔ:]*sE* 'rice cake'

1.2.2. The following is the description of the consonant phonemes and their allophones.

1.2.2.1. a. *Voiceless stops.*

/p/ has one allophone. [p] is a bilabial stop. It occurs initially and medially.

[p]*E:tE* 'town' [p]*et̪i* 'blows'

[p]*ustaka* 'book' sa[p]*ura* 'thin'

[p]a:[p]a 'innocent' 'poor' [p]a:vu 'a measurement,
'sin' 1/4 of a seer'

kə[p]i 'monkey' (contemptuous term used in scolding children)

/t/ has only one allophone, [t], the dental stop. It occurs in initial and medial positions.

[t]*ompu* 'cool' [t]ɔ*dE* 'thigh'

[t]*e:ri* 'temple car' ge[t]i 'support'

[t]ɔ*i* 'to wash' [E]t[E] 'sorrow'

ru[t]t 'taste'

/t/ has only one allophone. [t] is the retroflex stop. It occurs in medial position except in one example: *toppi* 'cap', where it occurs initially. Often it varies with the dental stop also in this word.

e.g. *toppi*³ id.

Examples for medial occurrences.

<i>a:[t]a</i>	'play'	<i>u:[t]a:</i>	'food, meals'
<i>to:[t]a</i>	'garden'	<i>naŋ[t]a</i>	'guest, related person'

(male)

/c/ has only one allophone. [č], the palatal affricate.

It occurs in initial and medial positions.

[č]əndra	'moon'	[č]a:di	'slander'
[č]a:ti	'whip'		'mud, slush'
<i>a:[č]E</i>	'that side'	<i>na:[č]ike</i>	'shyness' etc.

/k/ has one allophone. [k], the velar stop. It has initial and medial occurrences.

<i>[k]ari</i>	'call'	<i>[k]əri</i>	'charcoal'
<i>be:[k]u</i>	'want'	<i>ya:[k]E</i>	'why'
<i>so:[k]u</i>	'style, fashion in dress'		

1.2.2.1.b. Voiced stops:

The position of articulation corresponds to their voiceless counterparts.

/b/ has only one allophone. [b] It occurs in initial and medial positions.

<i>[b]ari</i>	'write'	<i>[b]ođi</i>	'beat, strike'
<i>su[b]aga</i>	'an innocent person'	<i>sa[b]a:ri</i>	'going, procession'

/d/ has only one allophone. [d] It occurs in initial and medial positions.

<i>d]ɪ:ri</i>	'path'	<i>[d]u:du</i>	'push'
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[d]evva	'demon'	[d]o:ni	'boat'
ba:[d]u	'coming'	ho:[d]u	'going'
i[d]i	'this (woman or thing)	a[d]i	'that (woman or thing)
ya:[d]i	'which' (woman or thing)	ma:[d]i	'to turn'

/d/ has two allophones.

- (i) [ɾ] the retroflex flap. It occurs between two short vowels.

kə[ɾ]i	'cut'	hə[ɾ]i	'beat'
su[ɾ]u	'burn'	mo[ɾ]u	'to kindle fire in the [hearth]'
ki[ɾ]i	'spark'		

- (ii) [ɖ] the retroflex stop. It occurs elsewhere.

Initially.

[ɖ]ombara:ʔa	' juggler's play'	[ɖ]abbi	'tin'
[ɖ]a:bu	'waist band, zone, made of silver or gold'		

Medially after long vowels

e:[ɖ]i	'goat'	a:[ɖ]i	'play' (imperative)
ka:[ɖ]i	'forest'	gu:[ɖ]u	'nest', cage'
ku:[ɖ]u	'to flock, gather as cattle' etc.		

/j/ has only one allophone. [j]; it occurs in initial and medial positions.

Initially

[j]o:ru	'speedily'	[j]o:du	'chappals'
[j]e:ɖi	'white sticky soil' etc.		

Medially

ka[j]e	'marshy soil'	du:[j]i	'needle'
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<i>ne:[j]i</i>	'paddy seedlings to be transplanted'	<i>ma[j]a</i>	'a mark on the body (black spot, mole etc.)'
<i>ra[j]e</i>	'holiday'		

/g/ has only one allophone [g]. It has initial and medial occurrences.

Initially

[g]eri	'feather, wing of a bird'	[g]e/si	'sweet potato'
[g]əyɸu	'curry'		

Medially

u[g]i	'to spit'	bi[g]i	'to tighten'
tu:[g]u	'to hand'	be:[g]u	'soon'
ma[g]a	'daughter'		

1.2.2.1.c. NASALS

/m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ñ/ and /ɲ/ are the nasal phonemes.
/m/ has one allophone.

/m/ the bilabial nasal. It occurs in initial and medial positions.

Initially

[m]ane	'house'	[m]ara	'tree'
[m]e:le	'above'	[m]u:le	'corner'
[m]ɔle	'breast'		

Medially

sa:[m]a:ni	'things'	ka[m]a:ni	'arch'
u[m]i	'chaff', 'husk'	to[m]ɸu	'cool'
ke[m]ɸu	'red'	ko[m]bu	'horn'
co[m]bu	'pot'	ni[m]be	'lime fruit'

/n/ has only one allophone. [n] the dental nasal, which occurs in initial and medial positions.

Initially

<i>[n]etti</i>	'top of the head'	<i>[n]e: ji</i>	'paddy seedlings'
<i>[n]uji</i>	'the gum of the teeth'		

Medially

<i>ma[n]e</i>	'house'	<i>je[n]a</i>	'person'
<i>di[n]a</i>	'day'	<i>cu:[n]a</i>	'a pole used for fencing'
<i>i[n]di</i>	'today'	<i>ku[n]du</i>	'to become dry due to [excessive boiling]
<i>go:[n]du</i>	'gum'		

/n/ has only one allophone. *[n]* the retroflex nasal which occurs in the medial position only.

<i>ma[n]e</i>	'plank'	<i>ne[n]e</i>	'wick of the lamp'
<i>me[n]i:si</i>	'chillies'	<i>gə[n]di</i>	'male', 'hero'
<i>pu[n]da</i>	'a mischievous boy'	<i>so[n]ta</i>	'waist'
<i>gə[n]ti</i>	'a knot'	<i>e[n]ti</i>	'the number eight' etc.

/ñ/ has only one allophone. *[ñ]* the palatal nasal.

It occurs medially, always before the homorganic stops when single and between vowels when double.

<i>na[ñ]ji</i>	'poison'	<i>gə[ñ]ji</i>	'gruel'
<i>kə[ñ]ci</i>	'bell metal'	<i>če[ñ]či</i>	'a pouch, a small bag'
<i>o[ñ]ču</i>	'to sift'	<i>ko[ñ][ñ]e</i>	'babble'

/ŋ/ has one allophone. *[ŋ]* the velar nasal which occurs in medial positions.

<i>ta[ŋ]ge</i>	'younger sister'	<i>sa[ŋ]ka</i>	'bridge'
<i>su[ŋ]ka</i>	'tax'	<i>ra[ŋ]gi</i>	'colour'
<i>giđi[ŋ]a</i>	'eagle'	<i>ke:đi[ŋ]a</i>	'a jealous person'
<i>ma:di[ŋ]a</i>	'a man of Madiga caste'	<i>ga:ni[ŋ]a</i>	'an oil miller'

1.2.2.1.d. NON-STOP CONSONANTS

(i) SEMI VOWELS

/y/ and /v/ are the semi vowels.

/y/ has only one allophone. [y] the palatal continuant.

It occurs initially before *a:* and medially before consonants and also between vowels.

Initially

[y]a:ri	'who'	[y]a:di	'which'
[y]a:va	'which'	[y]a:ke	'why'

Medially

ko[y]ka	'the one who cuts'	sa[y]kali	'bicycle'
bo[y]di	'having scolded'	sa:[y]a	'help'
sa:[y]i	'ink'	me[y]i	'body' etc.

/v/ has only one allophone. [w] the bilabial continuant, which occurs in medial positions.

to[w]ru	'parent's house'	na:[w]u	'we'
a[w]u	'they'	a[w]ke	'to them'
so:[w]u	'death ceremony'		

(ii) FRICATIVES

/s/ and /h/ are the fricative consonants.

/s/ has two allophones.

(i) [s'] a palatal voiceless fricative. It occurs after /k/.

sa:k[s']i	'witness'	nak[s']e	'photo, picture'
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(ii) [s] the alveolar voiceless fricative which occurs elsewhere.

[s]ara	'chain'	ar[s]u	'king'
[s]e:ri	'to join'	[s]i:re	'saree'

/h/ has one allophone. [h] the glottal voiced fricative.

It occurs in word initial position.

[h]a:li	'milk'	[h]e:li	'to say'
[h]i:ri	'to drink like animals'	[h]a:ŋka:ra	'ego, arrogance' etc.

(iii) TRILLS

/r/ has only one allophone. [r] the alveolar short trill. It has initial and medial occurrences.

Initially

[r]aje	'holiday'	[r]a:gi	'red millet'
--------	-----------	---------	--------------

Medially

ma[r]a	'tree'	ku[r]e	'monkey'
kə[r]i	'charcoal'	sə[r]i	'correct'
mo[r]i	'young of an animal'		

(iv) LATERALS

/l/ and /l/ are the dental and retroflex consonants.

/l/ has only one allophone. [l] the dental lateral, has initial and medial occurrences.

Initially

[l]oɽte	'lie'	[l]eŋca	'bribe'
[l]a:yki	'good'		

Medially

ma[l]e	'forest'	ba[l]e	'net'
o[l]e	'hearth'	a:[l]e	'mill' etc.

/l/ has one allophone. [l] the retroflex lateral. It occurs in medial positions.

ma[l]e	'rains'	be[l]e	'crop'
e[l]i	'pull', 'drag'	ka[l]i	'deduct' etc.

1.3. CONTRASTING PAIRS

1.3.1. QUALITATIVE CONTRAST

(a) VOWELS

i vs. e	kaḍi	'grind'
	kaḍe	'Indian stag' (Rusa Aristotalis)
e vs. ɛ	heru	'to give birth'
	hɛru	'flux that is put to cooled milk to prepare curds'
i vs. i	ba:ḷi	'life, horn of a corn, a razor'
	ba:ḷi	'having lived, having cut into halves'
	gəṇḍi	'man'
	gəṇḍi	'an outlet'
e vs. ə	keri	'to scratch'
	kəri	'charcoal'
ɛ vs. a	hɛru	'flux' etc.
	hari	'cut, tear'
ə vs. i	gəṇṭi	'knot, a packet' etc.
	jigṇṭi	'pinch'
ə vs. a	kəri	'charcoal'
	kari	'call'
a vs. ɔ	mari	'to forget'
	mɔri	'to bark'
i vs. u	koṭṭi	'having given'
	koṭṭu	'spade'
ə vs. o	kəḍi	'cut'
	koḍi	'the top of the climber' etc.
u vs. o	muri	'break'
	mori	'young of an animal'

/o/ vs. /ɔ/	/mori/	'young of an animal'
	/mɔri/	'bark'
/i/ vs. /e/	/bandi/	'having come'
	/bande/	'I came'
/i/ vs. /ɛ/	No examples.	
/i/ vs. /ɔ/	/bandi/	'having come'
	/bandɔ/	'they came'
/ɔ/ vs. /ɛ/	No examples.	
/ə/ vs. /u/	/kəri/	'charcoal'
	/kuri/	'sheep'
/ə/ vs. /ɔ/	No examples.	

b. CONSONANTS

(1) STOPS

/p/ vs. /b/	/pe:ʔe/	'town'
	/be:ʔe/	'hunting'
pp/ vs. /bb/	/kəppu/	'black'
	/kəbbu/	'sugar cane'
/t/ vs. /d/	/ete/	'sorrow'
	/ede/	'chest'
/tt/ vs. /dd/	/bittɪ/	'seed'
	/biddɪ/	'having fallen'
/ʈ/ vs. /ɖ/	/no:ʈu/	'rupee note'
	/no:ɖu/	'look, see'
/ʈʈ/ vs. /ɖɖ/	/gaʈʈa/	'hill'
	/gaɖɖa/	'beard'
/c/ vs. /j/	/ne:ci/	'having lifted'
	/ne:ji/	'seedling of paddy'
/cc/ vs. /jj/	/kəcci/	'having bitten'
	/kəjji/	'scab, itching'

/k/ vs. /g/ vs. /h/	/ku:ɖu/	'to gather'
	/gu:ɖu/	'nest'
	/hu:ɖu/	'to plough'
/kk/ vs. /gg/	/makka/	'children'
	/magga/	'loom'

(2) NASALS

Contrast between /m/, /n/ and /ɳ/

/m/ vs. /n/	/mara/	'tree'
	/nara/	'nerve'
/m/ vs. /ɳ/	/ca:me/	'a kind of pulse'
	/ca:ɳe/	'baldness'
/n/ vs. /ɳ/	/mane/	'house'
	/maɳe/	'plank, seat'
/mm/ vs. /ɳɳ/	/emme/	'she-buffalo'
	/eɳɳe/	'oil'
/nn/ vs. /ɳɳ/	/tanna/	'one's own'
	/taɳɳaɳge/	'cool'
/mm/ vs. /nn/	/kammaɳge/	'sweet'
	/kanna/	'burgler's hole'
/ɳɳ/ vs. /ɳɳ/	/maɳɳa/	'son'
	/haɳɳa/	'a little'
	/noɳɳa/	'yoke'
	/noɳɳe/	'babbling speech'

Examples of contrast with the geminated forms of the other nasals are as follows:

/kɔɳɳme/	'pot belly, a bamboo plaited container'
/kɔɳɳɳe/	'babbling speech'
/dɔɳɳe/	'a stick'
/sɔɳɳe/	'zero'

Velar nasal geminated form contrasting with the geminated forms of the other nasals:

/namma/	'ours'
/nanna/	'mine'
/saṇṇa/	'small'
/maṇṇa/	'son'

(3) OTHER CONSONANTS

(i) Contrasting pairs for /r/, /l/, /ɭ/.

/ha:ri/	'fly, jump'
/ha:li/	'milk'
/ha:ɭi/	'bad'

(ii) Contrasting pairs between /v/, /y/ and /s/.

/ba:ve/	'I will cone'
/ba:ye/	'mouth'
/ba:se/	'language, knowledge'

1.3.2. QUANTITATIVE CONTRAST

(a) VOWELS

/i/ vs. /i:/	/miji/	'to pound'
	/mi:sɪ/	'to swim'
/e/ vs. /e:/	/kedɪ/	'to go off like the lamp'
	/ke:ɖi/	'jealousy'
/a/ vs. /a:/	/male/	'forest'
	/ma:le/	'garland'
/u/ vs. /u:/	/kuɖu/	'horse gram'
	/ku:ɖu/	'to flock, gather'
/o/ vs. /o:/	/moɖi/	'clean'
	/mo:ɖi/	'illegible'

(b) CONSONANTS

(1) STOPS

p vs. pp	kapa	'cough, phlegm'
	kappa	'tribute'
t vs. tt	kate	'story'
	katte	'ass'
ʈ vs. ʈʈ	maʈa	'monastery'
	maʈʈa	'level'
c vs. cc	No examples	
k vs. kk	taka	'take' 2nd sg.
	takka	'appropriate'
b vs. bb	ube	'heat'
	ubbu	'to swell'
d vs. d̪d̪	gade	'club'
	gadde	'paddy field'
ḍ vs. ḍḍ	moḍi	'clean'
	moḍḍi	'food for cattle'
j vs. jj	maja	'body mark'
	ajja	'old man, grand-father'
g vs. gg	maga	'daughter'
	magga	'loom'

(2) NASALS.

m vs. mm	umi	'chaff, husk of paddy'
	umma	'interjection showing unwillingness'
n vs. nn	mane	'house'
	manne	'day before yesterday'
ṇ vs. ṇṇ	eṇe	'equal'
	eṇṇe	'oil'

(3) OTHER CONSONANTS

/s/ and */r/* do not have geminate forms. */l/* and */ʎ/* have geminated forms and the following are the examples of contrast between single and geminate lateral consonants.

<i>/l/</i> vs. <i>/ll/</i>	<i>/bale/</i>	'net'
	<i>/balle/</i>	'thick forest'
	<i>/eli/</i>	'rat'
	<i>/elli/</i>	'where'
	<i>/oli/</i>	'leaf'
	<i>/olli/</i>	'blanket' etc

There are no minimal contrasting pairs to show that */y/* and */yy/* are distinct in G. K. */y/* is frequently met within examples like: */meyi/* 'body', */kəyi/* 'hand', */hoyi/* 'pour' etc., */yy/* too occurs in some examples sporadically: Eg. */poyye/* 'sands', */ayyo/* 'interjection of pain'.

The following are examples of contrast between */v/* and */vv/*.

/avara/ 'their' */avvana/* 'the mother's

After long vowels geminate consonants do not occur in G. K.

1.4. CONSONANT CLUSTERS

The consonant clusters can be divided mainly into two classes: viz., (1) Two consonant clusters and (2) Three consonant clusters. The latter one has a few instances only and in these the first consonant is */v/* or a nasal and the third is */y/* or */r/*. The second consonant is uniformly a stop. These are few in number and they occur in medial position of a word.

1.4.1 THREE CONSONANT CLUSTERS

The following are the examples of three consonant clusters.

-wky-	<i>sowkya</i>	'good health and happiness'
-mbr-	<i>ta:mbra</i>	'copper'
-ṇṭr-	<i>naṇṭri</i>	'relatives, guests'
-ntr-	<i>mantri</i>	'minister'
-ndr-	<i>cendra</i>	'moon'

1.4.2. TWO CONSONANT CLUSTERS

1.4.2.1. A few of the clusters occur in word initial positions also. The following are the examples of such instances. The first consonant is invariably a stop.

<i>kr-</i>	<i>kraya</i>	'price'
<i>pr-</i>	<i>prasne</i>	'question'
	<i>prayattina</i>	'effort'
<i>br-</i>	<i>bra:mbiri</i>	'brahmins'
<i>ks-</i>	<i>ksaya</i>	'tuberculosis'

1.4.2.2. The following are the examples of two-consonant clusters occurring in the medial position of a word. They are classified into two major classes. (1) $-C_1 C_1-$ type of clusters and (2) $-C_1 C_2$ type of clusters. The second class is further analysed into five sub-groups.

- i. C_1 is stop and C_2 is a non-stop.
- ii. C_1 is a nasal and C_2 is a stop.
- iii. C_1 is a non-stop and C_2 is a stop.
- iv. C_1 is a non-stop and C_2 is a nasal.
- v. Both C_1 and C_2 are non-stops.

1.4.2.2.1. $-C_1 C_2-$ type of clusters.

(a) VOICELESS STOPS

-pp-	<i>appa</i>	'father'
	<i>oppu</i>	'agree'
	<i>soppu</i>	'leaf'
-tt-	<i>etti</i>	'bull'
	<i>hottu</i>	'time'
-ʈʈ-	<i>oʈʈu</i>	'all'
	<i>kaʈʈa</i>	'dam'
	<i>haʈʈi</i>	'cattle shed'
-cc-	<i>kicci</i>	'fire'
	<i>mocci</i>	'axe'
	<i>hecci</i>	'much'
-kk-	<i>akka</i>	'elder sister'
	<i>makka</i>	'children'

(b) VOICED STOPS

-bb-	<i>habba</i>	'festival'
	<i>obba</i>	'one man'
	<i>tobbu</i>	'embrace'
	<i>gobbara</i>	'manure'
-dd-	<i>udda</i>	'length'
	<i>gadde</i>	'paddy field'
	<i>gudde</i>	'to punch with the fist'
-ɖɖ-	<i>gaɖɖa</i>	'beard'
	<i>heɖɖa</i>	'dull fellow'
-jj-	<i>ajja</i>	'grandfather'
	<i>mojjige</i>	'butter-milk'
-gg-	<i>magga</i>	'loom',
	<i>hugge</i>	'cooked rice'
	<i>boggu</i>	'to bend'

(c) NASALS

-mm-	<i>emme</i>	'she buffalo'
	<i>omme</i>	'once'
-nn-	<i>kanna</i>	'burgler's hole'
	<i>ninna</i>	'yours'
-ṇṇ-	<i>aṇṇa</i>	'elder brother'
	<i>moṇṇē</i>	'earth'
-ññ-	<i>haññā</i>	'a little'
	<i>koññe</i>	'babbling speech'
-ṇṇ-	<i>noṇṇa</i>	'yoke'
	<i>mañña</i>	'son'

(d) LIQUIDS

-vv-	<i>avva</i>	'mother'
-yy-	<i>poyye</i>	'sands'
-ll-	<i>olli</i>	'blanket'
	<i>ille</i>	'not present'
-!l-	<i>ha!la</i>	'river'

I.4.2.2. $-C_1C_2-$ type of clusters.(a) C_1 is a stop and C_2 is a non-stop.

-ḍy-	<i>moḍya!a</i>	'washer-man'
-by-	<i>abya:sa</i>	'practice'
-ty-	<i>satya</i>	'truth'
	<i>hatya:ri</i>	'tools'
-ṭr-	<i>kaṭre</i>	'a disease'
-kr-	<i>cekra</i>	'wheel'

-ʔl-	<i>baʔli</i>	'plate'
	<i>ho:ʔli</i>	'hotel'
	<i>kaʔle</i>	'order'
-ks-	<i>nakse</i>	'photo, picture'

(b) C_1 is a nasal and C_2 is a stop.

-mp-	<i>tompu</i>	'cool'
	<i>kempu</i>	'red'
-mb-	<i>combu</i>	'pot'
	<i>kombu</i>	'horn'
-mc-	<i>camca</i>	'spoon'
-nt-	<i>kənti</i>	'to set as sun'
	<i>sonta</i>	'own'
-nd-	<i>andɪ</i>	'that day'
	<i>bānda</i>	'you came'
-ŋt-	<i>naŋɪa</i>	'relative'
	<i>gəŋɪ</i>	'knot'
-ŋd-	<i>tuŋdu</i>	'piece'
	<i>guŋdu</i>	'bullet'
-ŋk-	<i>hoŋku</i>	'to turn on sides, to roll as in sleep'
-ñc-	<i>mañca</i>	'cot'
	<i>kəñci</i>	'bell-metal'
-ñj-	<i>gəñji</i>	'gruel'
	<i>nañji</i>	'poison'
-nik-	<i>sañka</i>	'bridge'
	<i>suñka</i>	'tax'
-ŋg-	<i>taŋge</i>	'younger sister'
	<i>naŋge</i>	'to me'

(c) C_1 is a non-stop and C_2 is a stop.

-yk-	<i>koyka</i>	'one who cuts'
-rp-	<i>karpū:ra</i>	'camphor'
-rb-	<i>darba:ri</i>	'show, haughtiness'
-rt-	<i>arta</i>	'meaning'
-rc-	<i>kərci</i>	'expenses'
-rj-	<i>arji</i>	'application'
	<i>marji</i>	'manner'
-rk-	<i>tərka</i>	'stubbornness'
	<i>morka</i>	'uneasiness in stomach'
-rg-	<i>mo:rga</i>	'route', 'path'
-lp-	<i>alpa</i>	'stingy person'
-lp-	<i>bolpu</i>	'light'
-lt-	<i>a!te</i>	'measurement'
-st-	<i>a:sti</i>	'property'
-sṭ-	<i>kaṣṭa</i>	'difficulty'
	<i>naṣṭa</i>	'loss'

(a) C_1 is non-stop and C_2 is a nasal.

-rm-	<i>dərma</i>	'good conduct, free gift'
-rṇ-	<i>a:rṇe</i>	'a kind of lizard'
-lm-	<i>jəlma</i>	'birth, existence in the world'

(e) Both C_1 and C_2 are non stops.

-yl-	<i>koyli</i>	'harvest'
	<i>hoyli</i>	'strong current'
	<i>boyli</i>	'paddy fields'
-yr-	<i>poyri</i>	'crop'
-ry-	<i>ka:rya</i>	'action'

-rl-	<i>berli</i>	'fingers'
	<i>kərli</i>	'intestines'
-rs-	<i>vorsa</i>	'year'
	<i>torsu</i>	'to itch'
-vr-	<i>tovru</i>	'parents,' house'
-sn-	<i>prasne</i>	'question'
-sy-	<i>ha:sya</i>	'humour, fun'

1.4.2.3. The following are the examples of stop plus nasal and nasal plus /y/ clusters.

(a) Stop plus nasal.

-dm-	<i>padma</i>	'name of a girl'
-jñ-	<i>ajña:na</i>	'wrong belief'

(b) Nasal plus /y/

-ṇy-	<i>puṇya</i>	'good act'
-ṇy-	<i>anya:ya</i>	'wrong doing, injustice'

1.5. SUPRA SEGMENTALS

/±/ This is represented by the space left between two words. The presence of the space contrasts with the absence of space.

<i>/mojjigeni:ri/</i>	<i>[mojjigEni:ri]</i>	'diluted butter milk'
<i>/mojjigeṇi:ri/</i>	<i>[mojjigEni:ri]</i>	'butter milk and water'

/↑/ The rising tone occurs with interrogation particle and is represented by the symbol '?'.
and is represented by the symbol '?'.

<i>/bando ↑/</i>	<i>[bando?]</i>	'did they come?'
<i>/koḍuvō ↑/</i>	<i>[koḍuvō?]</i>	'will they give?'

/↓/ The falling tone is unmarked. It occurs in

Morphophonemics

2.1 REGULAR MORPHOPHONEMIC CHANGES

$$i \rightarrow \phi / C - \& \left\{ \begin{matrix} t \\ d \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (1)$$

mosi & *t* → *mos-t-*

kəli & *t* → *kəl-t-*

a|i & *t* → *a|t-*

$$i \rightarrow \phi / VC - \& -d \quad (2)$$

a:d & *id* → *a:d-d-*

ha:r & *id* → *ha:r-d-*

ke:l & *id* → *ke:l-d-*

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} y \\ r \\ l \\ ! \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow t / CV - \& t \quad (3)$$

say & *t* → *sat-t¹-*

hor & *t* → *hot-t-*

nil & *t* → *nit-t-*

ki| & *t* → *kit-t-*

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} p \\ r \\ l \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \phi / CV : - \& t \quad (4)$$

ba:p & *t* → *ba:-t-*

na:r & *t* → *na:-t-*

so:l & *t* → *so:-t-*

he:l & *t* → *he:-t-*

- (11) $\gamma \leftarrow \gamma / (C) \vee - \& \vee$
- $\leftarrow koy \& ad \& \leftarrow koyy-ad-$
 $\leftarrow hoy \& ad \& \leftarrow hoyy-ad-$
 $\leftarrow gey \& ad \& \leftarrow geyy-ad-$
- (10) $q \leftarrow m / \left\{ \begin{matrix} um \\ tim \end{matrix} \right\} - \& cn$
- $\leftarrow tim \& b \& cn- \leftarrow tim-m-cn-$
 $\leftarrow um \& b \& cn- \leftarrow um-m-cn-$
- (6) $\left\{ \begin{matrix} u \\ \dot{u} \end{matrix} \right\} \leftarrow m / - \& b$
- $\leftarrow \phi-c-q-um \leftarrow \phi-c-q \& \dot{u}n$
 $\leftarrow tim-c-q-um \leftarrow tim-c-q \& un$
- (8) $p \leftarrow \phi / \& i- \& \phi$
- $\leftarrow a:\dot{p}-i-\phi \leftarrow \phi \& id \& \phi$
 $\leftarrow kaii-i-\phi \leftarrow \phi \& id \& i \& i$
 $\leftarrow nark-i-\phi \leftarrow \phi \& id \& id \& \phi$
 $\leftarrow is-i-\phi \leftarrow \phi \& id \& id \& \phi$
- (7) $\delta \leftarrow k / C \vee - \& k$
- $\leftarrow huk-k- \leftarrow huk \& k-$
 $\leftarrow mak-k- \leftarrow mak \& k-$
- (9) $\dot{p} \leftarrow \phi / r- \& i$
- $\leftarrow hor-i-\dot{p} \leftarrow i \& i \& \dot{p} \& i$
 $\leftarrow mor-i-\dot{p} \leftarrow i \& i \& \dot{p} \& i$
- (5) $\dot{p} \leftarrow i / (C) \vee - \& i$
- $\leftarrow koi-i \leftarrow i \& i \& \dot{p} \& i$
 $\leftarrow i-i-i \leftarrow i \& i \& \dot{p} \& i$
 $\leftarrow moi-i \leftarrow i \& i \& \dot{p} \& i$

$$\phi \rightarrow y/i - \&V \quad (12)$$

bari & *ad-* → *bari-y-ad-*

hiḍi & *ad-* → *hiḍi-y-ad-*

kəḍi & *ɔn-* → *kəḍi-y-ɔn-*

$$\phi \rightarrow u/(c) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u(:) \\ o(:) \end{array} \right\} (C) C - \neq \quad (13)$$

uḍ- → *uḍ-u*

u:r → *u:r-u*

o:d → *o:d-u*

ku:ḍ → *ku:ḍ-u*

to:ṇḍ → *to:ṇḍ-u*

toḍ → *toḍ-u*

$$\phi \rightarrow i/(c) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a(:) \\ i(:) \\ e(:) \end{array} \right\} (C) C - \neq \quad (14)$$

a:r → *a:r-i*

ir → *ir-i*

eḷḷ → *eḷḷ-i*

e:r → *e:r-i*

haḍ → *haḍ-i*

ha:ḍ → *ha:ḍ-i*

nill → *nill-i*

mi:r → *mi:r-i*

meṭṭ → *meṭṭ-i*

me:l → *me:l-i*

$$\phi \rightarrow i/(C) \& C \quad (15)$$

so:l & *t-* → *so:t-i*

nu:l & *t-* → *nu:-t-i*

sal & *d-* → *san-d-i*

be:y & d- → *ben-d-i*
tin & d → *tin-d-i*
uḍ & t- → *uṭ-t-i*
koḍ & t- → *koṭ-t-i*

a → *a/(&)CC-&* $\begin{Bmatrix} i \\ i \\ u \end{Bmatrix}$ (16)

akka & ndar&ige → *akkəndər-ige*
anna & ndar & i → *annəndər-i*
mag & kaḷ & u: → *mak-kaḷ-u:*

a → *φ/* $\begin{Bmatrix} CVr \\ CVn \end{Bmatrix}$ *-&-r* (17)

a:ṭa-ga:r & ari → *a:ṭa-ga:r-ri*
ha:r- & ari → *ha:r-ri*
naṇṭ & ar → *naṇṭ-ri* 'relatives'
baṇṭ- & ar → *baṇṭ-ri* 'man belonging to Bant caste'

! → *φ-≠* (18)

mag-a! → *maga*
mag-ka! → *mak-ka*
dana-ṇ-ga! → *dana-ṇ-ga*

n ~ */V≠* (19)

ni:-n- → *nī:*
av-a-n- → *av-ā*
ma:v-a-n- → *mav-ā*

φ → *i/* $\begin{Bmatrix} -d- \\ ta-n- \\ -! \\ -r \end{Bmatrix}$ *-& ge* (20)

i & nd & ge → *i-nd-i-ge*
ta-n & ge → *ta-n-i-ge*

mag&ka!&ge → *mak-kəl-i-ge*
u:r & ge → *u:r-i-ge*

$C_1 \rightarrow C_1C_1/\neq(C) \& (\&) V \neq$ (21)

ni & n & a → *ni-nn-a*
na & m & a → *na-mm-a*
e & li → *e-lli*

$n \rightarrow \acute{n}/\&-\& g$ (22)

ni & n & ge → *ni- \acute{n} -ge*
na & n & ge → *'na- \acute{n} -ge*

$a \rightarrow e/CC-\& ti$ (23)

baṇṭa & ti → *baṇṭe-ti*
naṇṭa & ti → *naṇṭe-ti*
miṇḍa & ti → *miṇḍe-ti*

2.2. IRREGULAR MORPHOPHONEMIC CHANGES

In a few instances of derivation of nouns by compounding and suffixation, some morphophonemic changes take place. Since they cannot be generalised, they are listed below. However, the kind of changes involved are noted and the examples are listed under each head. Derivations by lengthening of certain vowels of the stem, or by changing any one of the consonants or vowels are not included in this list, as all such examples are given separately under the noun derivation.

1. Geminate consonants become degeminated in the second word of a compound.

ni:r-ul|i → *ni:ru|i* 'onion'
be!|-ul|i → *be!|u|i* 'garlic'
mod[moduve]-maṇṇa → *modmaṇa* 'bride groom'

<i>ajja-appa</i>	→	<i>ajjapa</i>	'grand father'
<i>uggu avva</i>	→	<i>uggava</i>	'grand mother'
<i>biḷg-hullu</i>	→	<i>biḷgili</i>	'hay'
<i>cikka-appa</i>	→	<i>cikapa</i>	'father's younger brother
<i>saṇṇa-appa</i>	→	<i>saṇapa</i>	"
<i>doḍḍa-appa</i>	→	<i>doḍapa</i>	'father's elder brother'
<i>doḍḍa-avva</i>	→	<i>doḍava</i>	'father's elder brother's wife or mother's elder sister-
<i>saṇṇa-avva</i>	→	<i>saṇava</i>	'father's younger brother's wife' or mother's younger sister.
<i>ayye-appa</i>	→	<i>ayyepa</i>	'parents'
<i>ji:ra-akki</i>	→	<i>ji:radaki</i>	'a kind of spice'

2. Geminate consonants in words referring to age, become degeminated when followed by words referring to father and mother.

<i>doḍḍa-appa</i>	→	<i>doḍapa</i>
<i>doḍḍa-avva</i>	→	<i>doḍava</i>
<i>saṇṇa-appa</i>	→	<i>saṇapa</i>
<i>cikka-appa</i>	→	<i>cikapa</i>
<i>cikka-avva</i>	→	<i>cikava</i>

3. Initial *h-* of the second word becomes lost in a compound.

<i>ba:ḷe-haṇṇi</i>	→	<i>baḷeṇṇi-</i>	'plantain fruit'
<i>ka:ḍi-handi</i>	→	<i>ka:ḍandi</i>	'wild boar'
<i>mi:ni-hoṭṭe</i>	→	<i>mi:noṭṭe</i>	'calves of the leg'
<i>mane-hakki</i>	→	<i>manekki</i>	'sparrows'
<i>bosiri-heṅḡisi</i>	→	<i>bosireṅḡisi</i>	'pregnant woman'
<i>ni:ri-hoy</i>	→	<i>ni:roy</i>	'to pour water'

FOOT NOTES

1. There is also another alternant of the word with long vowel: *sa:y-*; *sa:-vu*. If we take the long vowel as the basic one, the short vowel alternant can be treated as the resultant form of the morphophonemic change, as, $V \rightarrow V/-CC$; When we examine the examples given for Rule No. 4, we notice that the long vowel does not become short when two consonants immediately follow it, but, instead, the final consonant of the root morpheme is lost. This is, perhaps, due to the fact that the root vowel is basically long. Hence, in the above, of the alternants *say-* and *sa:y-*, *sa:-vu* the short vowel alternant has been taken as the root form and the long one is treated as its conditioned alternant. (See 9-A 1.2)
2. An interesting development has taken place in these examples. In OK, the expression for 'starting out' is a Noun + Verb construction: **pora* + *paḍu* → *poramaḍu* (*-m-* → *-V-*; in V-V position) *pora-* 'outside' *paḍu* 'to fall off, lie down' etc. In Middle Kannda: *horavaḍu*, *horavaṇṭ-* as in *horavaṇṭa* 'started out-he' Kumaravyasa Bharata, 15th Cent. A.D.), where the augment of a nasal cannot be explained. However, SK, has reduced the Noun + Verb into Verb as *horaḍ-* *hora-ṭ-* past stem. The GK form is akin to that of SK; Tuḷu also has a parallel construction *pida:ḍi*, 'to go out', whereas, in Tamil, the older type of construction viz: Noun + Verb, as in *pura-p-paṭi*, is still maintained and the morphophonemic changes take place only in the verb element of the construction.

In the case of the example *morḍ-ṭ-*, it may also be said to 'have been derived from Noun + Verb construction as e.g. *more* + *iḍu*, *more* 'crying' (noun), + *iḍu* 'to put'; but, now, the second member of the compound has been incorporated with the first and the first member of the compound which was originally a noun has lost its nominal significance.

Nouns

3.1. PERSON See under Pro-nouns (4).

3.2. GENDER

The morphemes distinguishing number also distinguish the gender when they occur with demonstratives and other noun or verb roots for deriving nouns. These two types are distinguished as (1) Non-Gender Number markers and (2) Gender-Number markers. The former occurs with personal pronominal bases, (First, Second and Reflexive) and the latter, elsewhere. The Feminine gender marker does not occur with demonstrative pronominal bases, but, occurs only with other Nominal bases. The derived nouns or pronouns concord with verbs only regarding the person and number distinctions. In other words, the distinction of gender is made only in the nominal constructions and not in verbal constructions.

3.2.1 NON-GENDER NUMBER MARKERS

St +

3.2.1.1 Singular

{n} ~-n

~ -n- occurs after First and Second person and after Reflexive bases.

E.g. *na:n* → *nā:* 'I' (19)

nī:-n → *nī:* 'you' (19)

ta:-n → *tā:* 'self' (19)

na-n-a → *na-nn-a* 'mine' (19)

'my' (21)

~ -ti occurs after the stems ending in -r, -l, -l̥ and also after the stems ending in -s and -i.

E.g. <i>kalsaga:r-ti</i>		'efficient woman'
<i>haṭaga.r-ti</i>		'stubborn woman'
<i>ha:r-ti</i>		'brahmin woman'
<i>me:r-ti</i>		'woman of me:ra caste'
<i>hol-ti</i>		'woman of holeya caste'
<i>modyoḷ-ti</i>		'woman of washer man caste'
<i>ma:puḷ-ti</i>		'a muslim woman'
<i>buḍḍoḷ-ti</i>		'a widow, who is remarried'
<i>dikka:l̥-ti</i> ²		'woman of a harijan caste'
<i>naṇṭa-ti</i>	→ <i>naṇṭe-ti</i> ³	'female relative' (23)
<i>baṇṭa-ti</i>	→ <i>baṇṭe-ti</i>	'woman of Banta caste' (23)
<i>miṇḍa-ti</i>	→ <i>miṇḍe-ti</i>	'mistress' (23)
<i>kelsi-ti</i>		'woman of barber caste' (23)

The feminine gender marker does not occur in pronominal constructions. All the allomorphs, except one are not phonologically conditioned. Since they contrast with the corresponding masculine nouns (eg: *kurḍ-a* 'blind man', *kurḍ-i* 'blind woman'), they have morphological significance and hence are analysed as given above. In instances of referring to a respectable person, or a group of women, the superior plural pronoun is used, which is common for both males and females.

3.2.2.4 GENDER PLURAL

3.2.2.4.1 KINSHIP PLURAL

{*ndar*} ~ -*ndar* ~ -*kaɭ*

~ -*ndar* occurs after the kinship nouns ending in -*a*

E.g. <i>appa-ndari</i>	'fathers'	(16)
<i>avva-ndari</i>	'mothers'	(16)
<i>anna-ndari</i>	'elder brothers'	(16)
<i>akka-ndari</i>	'elder sisters'	(16)
<i>tamma-ndari</i>	'younger brothers'	(16)

~*kaɭ* occurs after the kinship terms ending in *e*, & -*i*.

E.g. <i>sose-kaɭ-a</i>	'of daughters -in-law'	(16)
<i>atte-kaɭ-ige</i>	'to mothers-in-law'	(16)
<i>na:dini-kaɭ-ige</i>	'to sisters-in-law'	(16)
<i>tange-kaɭ-ige</i>	'to younger sisters'	(16)

3.2.2.4.2 SUPERIOR PLURAL

The superior plural is used in referring to single respectable persons, both males and females, or a group of persons.

{*ar*} ∞ ϕ ∞ -*r*, ∞ -*ar*

∞ - ϕ - occurs after the Third person marker ϕ in the demonstrative bases.

E.g. <i>av-ϕ-ϕ-u</i>	'they' (also he or she)
<i>iv-ϕ-ϕ-u</i>	'these persons' (also this man or woman)

∞ -*r* occurs after the Third person marker ϕ which is preceded by a vowel ending stem.

E.g. <i>ya:-ϕ-ri</i>	'which persons (man or woma
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Inflexional increments with which they occur. e.g. *marā-n-a kəḍi* 'cut the tree' (Acc), *marā-d-a gelli* 'branch of the tree' (Gen) (See 3.3). Such instances are rare in number and moreover, -n- is sometimes used in both functions. e.g. *marā-n-a gelli* ~ *marā-d-a gelli* 'branch of the tree', *marā-n-a kəḍi* 'cut the tree'. This variation, perhaps be explained through old Kannada examples, where we come across a few words of inanimate class taking the same ending as the animate class. e.g. *marā-n-a* 'of the tree', *koḷan-a* 'of the lake', *polan-a* 'of the field' etc. -n occurring before the case marker, perhaps indicates the Singular number, since, these are the concrete objects and therefore countable. Abstract nouns, or the objects which occur in a group or mass, are treated with -m ending. e.g. *guṇam* 'good character' (Nom), and such nouns will have -d- as Inflexional increment before case markers other than the Dative. e.g. *guṇa-d-a* 'of the good character', *kuṭa-d-a* 'of the gathering', *ruṭpa-d-a* 'of the beauty'. Though this irregularity in pattern was levelled in middle and modern Kannada GK, seems to have retained the old pattern in having the variation regarding the Inflexional Increments, referred to above.

Since the Nominative is not marked, it has not been included in the analysis following.

3.4.1 ACCUSATIVE

{a} ~ -a ~ -na⁴

~ -a occurs after nouns stem ending in consonants.

E.g. *ad-ar-a*

'It'

av-ar-a

'them'

ya:r-a

'whom'

<i>ha:r-r-a</i>	'brahmins'	(17)
<i>mara-ñ-ga!-a</i>	'the trees'	(22)
<i>na-nn a</i>	'me'	(21)
<i>av-â-n-a</i>	'him'	

~ -na occurs elsewhere.

E.g. <i>akka-na</i>	'elder sister'
<i>avva-na</i>	'mother'
<i>appa-na</i>	'father'
<i>mara-na</i>	'the tree'
<i>kurḍ-i-na</i>	'the blind woman'
<i>kouti-na</i>	'the cat'
<i>e:ñi-na</i>	'the ladder'
<i>atte-na</i>	'the aunt'
<i>ko:ṭe-na</i>	'the fort'
<i>guru-na</i>	'the teacher'
<i>ka:ri-na</i>	'the car'

3.4.2 INSTRUMENTAL

{-nda} ~ -da ~ nda

~ -da occurs after -n ending stems in demonstratives.

E.g. <i>av-â-n-da</i>	'by him'
<i>iv-â-n-da</i>	'by this man'

~ -nda occurs elsewhere.

E.g. <i>appa-nda</i>	'by father'
<i>mara-nda</i>	'by the tree'
<i>ad-ar-nda</i>	'by it or her'
<i>kurḍi-nda</i>	'by the blind woman'
<i>kotti-nda</i>	'by the cat'
<i>e:ñi-nda</i>	'by the ladder'
<i>atte-nda</i>	'by aunt'

3.4.6 The Locative case construction is morphological in inanimate nouns (by affixing the marker *-li*) and in animate nouns it is periphrastic (by compounding post-positions to noun stems).

3.4.6.1 LOCATIVE (Morphological)

{*li*} ~ *-li*

E.g. <i>mara-li</i>	→ <i>marə-li</i>	'on the tree'	(16)
<i>e:ni-li</i>		'on the ladder'	
<i>ko:te-li</i>		'in the fort'	
<i>ka:ri-li</i>		'in the car'	
<i>ad-ar-li</i>		'in it'	

3.4.6.2 LOCATIVE (Periphrastic)

hakkale 'near'

E.g. <i>nanna-hakkale</i>		'with me, in me'
<i>appana-hakkale</i>		'with father, in father'
<i>olege</i>		'inside, within'
<i>na-nm-a</i> + <i>olege</i>	<i>na-nm-olege</i>	'within myself'
<i>appa-na</i> + <i>olege</i>	<i>appa-n-olege</i>	'within father'
<i>av-ar-a</i> + <i>olege</i>	<i>av-ar-olege</i>	'within themselves'
<i>me:le</i>		'above'
<i>appa-n-a- me:le</i>		'upon father'
<i>mara-d-a me:le</i>		'upon the tree'
<i>ya:r-a me:le</i>		'upon whom'
<i>kelege</i>		'below'
<i>mara-d-a kelege</i>		'below the tree'
<i>ko:te-na kelege</i>		'below the fort'
<i>e:ni-na kelege</i>		'below the ladder'

Though in declining the Locative, there is no difference between animate and inanimate class nouns in SK, it also has the periphrastic construction of Locative, as GK. The

post positions used in such constructions refer to the location not within the noun but indicate the nearness or proximity between the two nouns in a sentence. e.g. *avana hattira haṇa illa* 'he has got no money on him,' where *hattira*, shows the relationship of nearness between *avana* and *haṇa*. The usual post position for indicating location or proximity is 'hattira', which is a derived form from two verbal roots., i.e. *patti* 'having joined' + *ir-a*, the state of being joined'. In other Dravidian languages also the tendency is to use a post-position for the locative if the noun belongs to animate class, (e.g. Tamil *en kiṭṭe* 'near me', *appa: kiṭṭe* 'near father' etc.). The post position *hakkale* used in GK locative construction is not related to that of SK, viz, 'hattira'. It shows very close resemblance in form and meaning to the old Tamil form 'pakkal' used in similar constructions⁵. We do not come across this word in any ancient records of Kannada and also this word has fallen to disuse in modern Tamil. It is interesting to note that this form with the phonetic change of *p* into *h*- in the course of the History of Kannada is being used in GK quite naturally. The fact that GK, never had any direct contact with Tamil, and bears similarity in the use of this word, makes us to reconstruct the same to Proto-Kannada and now, perhaps this is the only known dialect to have a natural use for the word.

3.4.7 SOCIATIVE

This is also expressed periphrastically by compounding *oṭṭige* with any noun stem.

- Eg: *na-n- + oṭṭige* → *na-nn-oṭṭige* 'with me' (21)
ya:r- + oṭṭige → *ya:r-oṭṭige* 'with whom'
appa-n- + oṭṭige → *appa-n-oṭṭige* 'with father'

FOOT NOTES

1. Cf. K. Kushalappa Gowda, Gender distinction in Gowda, Kannada, Emeneau SaSThipu:rti commemoration volume-Indian Linguistics, Poona and Annamalai University, 1965.
2. The word *dikka:l* is borrowed from Tulu, where the final *-a:l* is a feminine gender suffix in contrast with the masculine *-e*, e.g. *dikke* 'a male member of dikka caste'. The words *dikka* and *dikka:l* are borrowed into GK and the latter word is once again added with *-ti* the feminine gender suffix. In GK, *-al*, one of the feminine suffixes will become *-a* finally (See 2.1.18), there by the feminine noun also will be **dikka*, thus raising conflict with the noun in masculine gender. The addition of *-ti* to *dikka:l*, which is already a noun in feminine class could be explained as a means to avoid homonymic clash.
3. For frequency of vowel changes in GK, see K.Kushalappa Gowda, Gowda Kannada and Standard Kannda, a synchronic comparison- Paper presented in the Seminar on Comparative Dravidian and subsequently published in papers on Dravidian- by CAS in Linguistics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar-1969.
4. Since a nasal occurs in the allomorphs of all cases except the Locative, a suggestion of offering an alternative analysis, treating the nasal as an Inflexional increment or number, or gender marker may seem imminent. But the alternative is not favoured for the following reasons:

1. The recurrent partial occurring in all nouns irrespective of the vowels with which they end, (for examples see under -n occurs elsewhere in 3.4.1), demands making a morphemic segmentation taking the nasal as the part of the suffix.
2. The nasal cannot be taken as an Inflexional Increment since in Third person Neuter, -ar- already occurs as an Inflexional increment and consequently one cannot possibly have two inflexional increments before case marker. This solitary example cannot be taken as a basis for setting two inflexional increments in a single construction. 3. The predictability of allomorphs will become complicated.
5. Information regarding Ancient Tamil usage of 'pakkaḷ' was given by Dr. S. V. Shanmugam in a private conversation. I am inclined to suspect the post position in question, viz., pakkaḷ as a noun in Locative case: pakka- 'side' + al (locative) "in".

Chapter 4

Pronouns

There are four classes of pronouns: (1) personal (2) Reflexive, (3) Demonstrative, and (4) Interrogative.

The personal pronouns constitute person and Number markers. The Demonstratives have Remote, Proximate and interrogative bases followed by third person marker which again is followed by Gender number markers. The Reflexive pronoun has the same constituents as that of First and Second person pronouns. In spite of its formal resemblance to the First and Second Person pronouns it differs from both of them in that it can concord with verbs having first and third person pronominal endings, whereas the First and Second person Pronouns concord only with verbs having the corresponding pronominal endings.

Exclusive and Inclusive First person plural pronouns do not occur in GK. Though these two different kinds of pronouns are met with in Old Kannada texts, in SK, they are not occurring now. However, in some social dialects, viz., Havyaka and Badaga, it has been reported by scholars that there are Inclusive and Exclusive pronouns in First person just as they are in other Dravidian Languages, like, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Tulu and so on.

Interrogative pronouns are similar in structure to the Demonstrative pronouns. The Interrogative pronouns when

added with the conjunctive clitic *-u*: and interrogative clitic *-o*:, will function in the following manner.

<i>ya:-v-a-n-u</i>	'whoever'
<i>ya:-φ-r-u</i>	'whoever'
<i>ya:-v-a-n-o</i>	'some one'
<i>ya:-φ-r-o</i>	'some one or some people'

The collective pronoun *ellaru*-'all persons', occurring in SK, is not occurring in GK, as a morphological construction and instead the Third person Plural pronoun *avu* 'they', forms a compound with the word *ella* -'all' as,

ella + *avu* → *ell-avu* 'all persons'.

The morphemes indicating number of Gender-number are described under respective headings and the person aspects of the pronoun are described below.

4.1. FIRST PERSON.

{*na*} ~*na*- ~*na*:-

~*na*- occurs (1) before *-n*, (singular number marker), followed by all case markers and (2) before *-m*, (Plural number marker) followed by all case markers except Dative.

E g. <i>na-n-a</i>	→	<i>na-nn-a</i>	'my'	(21)
<i>na-n-ge</i>	→	<i>na-n-ge</i>	'to me'	(22)
<i>na-n-a-nda</i>	→	<i>na-nn-a-nda</i>	'by me'	(21)
<i>na-m-a</i>	→	<i>na-mm-a</i>	'our'	(21)
<i>na-m-a-nda</i>	→	<i>na-mm-a-nda</i>	'by us'	(21)

na: occurs elsewhere.

E.g. <i>na</i> :	'I'	
<i>na:-v-u</i>	'we'	(13)
<i>na:-v-ge</i>	'to us'	
<i>na:-n-e</i> :	'I only [emph.]	

4.2 SECOND PERSON

{*ni:*} ~*ni-* ~*nī:-*, ~*nī:-*

~*ni-* occurs (1) before *-n* (singular number marker) followed by all case markers and (2) before *-m-* (Plural number marker), followed by all case markers except Dative.

E.g. *ni-n-a* → *ni-nn-a* 'your' (21)

ni-n-ge → *ni-n-ge* 'to you' (22)

ni-n-a-nda → *ni-nn-a-nda* 'by you' (21)

ni-m-a → *ni-mm-a* 'your' (21)

ni-m-a-nda → *ni-mm-a-nda* 'by you' (21)

nī:- occurs before ≠

E.g. *nī:-* ≠ 'you' (19)

nī:- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *nī:-v-u* 'you'

nī:-v-ge 'to you'

nī:-n-e: 'you alone'

4.3 REFLEXIVE

{*ta:*} ~*ta-* ~*ta:-*

~*ta-* occurs (1) before *-n*, (singular number marker) followed by all case markers and (2) before *m*, (plural number marker) followed by all case markers except dative.

E.g. *ta-n-a* → *ta-nn-a* 'one's self' (21)

ta-n-a-nda → *ta-nn-a-nda* 'by one's self' (21)

ta-n-ge → *tan-i-ge* 'to one's self' (20)

ta-m-a → *ta-mm-a* 'of their self' (21)

ta-m-a-nda → *ta-mm-a-nda* 'by their self' (21)

ta:- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *ta:-v-u* 'self'

ta:-n-e 'self only' (emph.)

4.4 DEMONSTRATIVE THIRD PERSON PRONOUN

4.4.1 THIRD PERSON

{a} ∞ a-, ∞ φ-

~a occurs between (i) the demonstrative (ii) Interrogative bases and -n-, Masculine singular marker.

E.g. <i>iv-a-n</i>	→ <i>iv-ā-</i>	'this man'	(19)
<i>iv-a-n-a</i>		'this man's'	
<i>av-a-n</i>	→ <i>av-ā</i>	'that man'	
<i>av-a-n-a</i>		'that man's'	
<i>ya:v-a-n</i>	→ <i>ya:v-ā-</i>	'which man'	(19)

~φ occurs elsewhere.

<i>i-φ-d-i</i>	'this thing/woman'
<i>a-φ-d-i</i>	'that thing/woman'
<i>ya:-φ-d-i</i>	'which thing/woman'
<i>ya:-φ-r-i</i>	'who'
<i>av-φ-φ-u</i>	'they' (persons/animals)
<i>iv-φ-φ-u</i>	'these (person/animals)

Chapter 5

Adjectives and Adverbs

Certain words, are neither declined nor conjugated and they occur as attributes to nouns and verbs. These are called adjectives and adverbs respectively. Some of them occur as attributes for both nouns and verbs. The following are the examples of the adjectives.

ella— ‘all’ *ell-əvu* ‘all persons’

kempu ‘red’ *kem*— occurs in other constructions like *keñci* ‘redness’, *keṇ-ḍa* ‘red hot coal’

koppu ‘black’ *kər* occurs in other constructions as, *kəri* ‘black,’ ‘charcoal’, *kəriya* ‘black man’

aṇṣeṇa ‘yellow’. It is a noun by itself, meaning “turmeric”. Since, there is no separate word for yellow colour in GK, the word denoting the yellow object is used to denote the colour’

ni:la ‘blue’ *ella* ‘all’

haḷe ‘old’ Further derivation is possible by affixing some suffixes; *haḷ-ba* ‘old man’ *haḷ-ti* ‘old thing’.

hosa ‘new’ Further derivation is possible by adding suffixes. *hos-ba* ‘new person’, *hos-ti* ‘new thing’, ‘festival on which day new rice will be cooked’.

ba:ḷa ‘much’ (prob:from Skt *banuḷa* through SK *bahaḷa*)

ba:ri ‘much’ ‘big’

- hañña* 'a little', probably derived from *hani* (<*pani*) 'a drop'
- tumba* 'much', probably derived from *tumbu* 'to fill'
- oḷḷa* 'good' *oḷḷa-ta* 'well formed (body)' and *oḷḷadi* 'good thing' are the other derived forms.
- bisi* 'hot' *becca*, *beccaṅge* 'being hot', are the other derived forms from the adjective base. Prob. *be:y-* 'to boil' also is connected to this'.

The following are the examples of ADVERBS.

- beḷḷaṅge* 'whitish' *beḷḷi* 'that which is white', *bolpu* 'light' are the other derived forms from the same root'.
- mettaṅge* 'softly' derived from *medu* 'soft'. But the root *medu* does not occur in GK. *midi* > *miji* 'to pound', 'to make soft', is probably connected to this root'.
- kammaṅge* 'sweetly'
- taṇṇaṅge* 'cool', *taṇi* (> *ceṇi*) 'to become cool' is the verbal root from which this adverb is, perhaps derived.
- teḷḷaṅge* 'thinly', dilutedly' *teḷi* 'rice water' is perhaps connected with this root'.
- summaṅge* 'quietly, without any purpose, unnecessarily'
- becca* 'hot' *beccaṅge* is the other derived adverb from the same root.
- pakka* 'at once', 'quickly'

be:ga 'at once, quickly' probably this has come to GK through SK, from Skt. *ve:ga*

omme 'once'

imme 'twice'

The following are the onomatopoeic words which are used as adverbs.

<i>jiri</i>	<i>jiri</i>	'dripping'
<i>paṭa</i>	<i>paṭa</i>	'drop by drop'
<i>gaḍa</i>	<i>gaḍa</i>	'making a grappling noise'
<i>kaṭa</i>	<i>kaṭa</i>	'grattling, the imitative noise of grinding the teeth'.

Chapter 6

Interjections

Interjection showing agreement, disagreement, pain, wonder, disgust, etc. occur in GK. Always they occur as links between conversational bits.

The following are the examples of Interjections of agreement

1. *hũ* "yes" "alright", "then"

This is used in the middle of speech where the speaker makes a statement and the hearer agrees with him and indicates that he is ready to hear further from the speaker.

When this Interjection occurs after the speaker gave a command, it indicates that the hearer is willing to follow the instruction of the speaker. In the same way, the following two Interjections also are used. But, they can also occur after the speaker completed his speech, and the conversation terminates with the utterance of any one of them by the hearer.

E.g. 2. *səri* "yes", 'alright'

3. *səy* „ „

4. *hã:* „ „

The following are the examples of Interjections of disagreement.

5. *ūhū* 'no'
6. *ā:hā* 'don't'

The following are the examples of 'Interjections denoting wonder.

7. *abba* 'oh'
8. *a:ha:* 'oh'
9. *o:ho* 'oh'

The following is the example of Interjection showing anger and displeasure

10. *happa:* "how dare you!"

The following are the examples showing disgust.

11. *ci ~ ci* "o! how bad!"
12. *tu: ~ tu:le* „

Chapter 7

Noun Derivation

7.1. DERIVATION BY SUFFIXATION

Some nouns are analysable as having two or more than two morphemes and in all such nouns one of the constituents, i.e. the Post-junctural segment, will be a root morpheme. The next one will be a nominalising suffix, which, on affixation to the root, converts the root into a noun. The root may belong to noun, verb, or an adjective class. These suffixes are not predictable and therefore are listed below.

7.1.1 NOUN DERIVATIVE SUFFIXES

Except *-ka*, *-iya*, and *-ya*, which are having the masculine gender element in them, all other suffixes do not have any reference to the gender. The above ones are included in the derivative category, since, they do not have directly opposed feminine gender forms. The exact number of occurrences of *-vant-is* not counted, since, the suffix can be added to any noun to derive further nouns, meaning one who possesses of the property referred to in the root morpheme. However, the most common constructions, are taken into account and the functional load of each has been calculated.

The following table gives the details of the occurrence of the derivative suffixes and their functional load. The total number of occurrences of the derivative nouns is 140 in the sample and percentage is calculated on this total.

Number of Derivative suffixes	=	50
Total Number of Derived nouns	=	140
Derivation of nouns per suffix	=	$\frac{140}{50} = 2.80$
Therefore the mean reading	=	2.80

7.1.2 Table showing the functional load of derivation suffixes

Table showing the functional load of derivation suffixes								
Suffixes	Derived from Roots						Funct. load	Plus Minus of the mean. 2.80
	Nouns		Adjectives		Verbs			
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%		
1. -ka					1	0.71	0.71	-2.09
2. -kī					3	2.14	2.14	-0.66
3. -ke					3	2.14	2.14	-0.66
4. -ge	1	0.71			1	0.71	1.42	-1.38
5. -gī			1	0.71			0.71	-2.09
6. -ci			1	0.71			0.71	-2.09
7. -Ti					3	2.14	2.14	-0.66
8. -De			1	0.71			0.71	-2.09
9. -Dī					2	1.42	0.71	-2.09
10. -ta	1	0.71			1	0.71	1.42	-1.38
11. -ti	1	0.71					0.71	-2.09
12. -tī			2	1.42			1.42	-1.38
13. -dī			2	1.42			1.42	-1.38

Suffixes	Derived from Roots						Funct. load	Plus Minus of the mean. 2.80
	Nouns		Adjectives		Verbs			
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%		
42 -ya	1	0.71					0.71	-2.09
43 -i	1	0.71					0.71	-2.09
44 -e	3	2.14					2.14	-2.66
45 -u					1	0.71	0.71	-2.09
46 -V> V'					3	2.14	2.14	-0.66
47 B>P								
47a. -Ta					8	5.71	5.71	+2.91
48b. -Te					1	0.71	0.71	-2.09
49c. -Ti					2	1.42	1.42	-1.38
50 -Vant	6						4.29	+1.49

7.1.3 The following are the examples of derived nouns :

-ka	bodī 'beat'	+	ka	→	bod-ka 'one who smears'
-kī	*bod- 'live'	+	kī	→	bod-kī 'life'
	oḍī 'break'	+	kī	→	oḍ-kī 'crack, breakage'
	hari 'tear'	+	kī	→	har-kī 'rags'
-ke	be:y 'burn, boil'	+	ke	→	be:n-ke 'burning, heat'
	*bay- 'desire'	+	ke	→	bay-ke 'desire'
	hodi 'cover'	+	ke	→	hodi-ke 'cover. blanket'
-ge	ney 'weave'	+	ge	→	ney-ge 'weaving'
-gī	hir- 'big'	+	gī	→	hig-gī 'swelling with pride'
-ci	*ken- 'red'	+	ci	→	keñ-ci 'reddishness of hair'
-ṭi	nəṭ 'plant'	+	ṭi	→	nəṭ-ṭi 'vegetables'
	*biḍ 'to leave'	+	ti	→	biṭ-ṭi 'free labour'
	haḍ- 'to lie down'	+	ṭi	→	haṭ-ṭi 'cowshed'
-ḍa	kem- 'red'	+	ḍa	→	keṇ-ḍa 'red hot coal'
-ḍi	tin- 'eat'	+	ḍi	→	tiṇ-ḍi 'eatables'
	ka:n- 'see'	+	ḍi	→	kəṇ-ḍi 'hole to see'
-ta	hoḍī 'beat'	+	ta	→	hoḍ-ta 'beating'
	me:pu- 'grazing'	+	ta	→	me:pa-ta 'one who grazes'
-ti	mu:ku 'nose'	+	ti	→	mu:kīti 'nosewing'
-tī	hosa 'new'	+	tī	→	hos-tī 'new thing'
	haḷe 'old'	+	ti	→	haḷ-tī 'old thing'
-di	bala 'right'	+	dī	→	bal-dī 'that which is right'
	eḍa 'left'	+	dī	→	eḍ-dī 'that which is left'

-de	mun 'front'	+	de	→	mun-de 'frontage'
	hin 'bank'	+	de	→	hin-de 'backside'
-pu	boḷ- 'white'	+	pu	→	boḷ-pu 'light'
	ka:y 'protect'	+	pu	→	ka:-pu 'nest of a hen'
	huri 'tigithen'	+	pu	→	hurpu 'enthusiasm'
	me:y 'to graze'	+	pu	→	me:-pu 'grazing'
-ne	be:y 'to burn'	+	ne	→	be:-ne 'pain'
-me	her 'big'	+	me	→	hem-me 'bigness'
-li	okku 'to thrash'	+	li	→	okki-li 'farmer, tenant'
	hag* 'to divide'	+	li	→	hagi-li 'daytime'
	iri* 'black'	+	li	→	irli 'night'
	bisi 'hot'	+	li	→	bisi-li 'sun'
	koy 'cut'	+	li	→	hoy-li 'strong current'
	siḍi 'to scatter'	+	li	→	siḍ-li 'lightning'
-va	*paḍ 'to lie down'	+	va	→	poḍva 'what'
-vu	ka:y 'to become hot'	+	vu	→	ka:-vu 'hotness'
	beḷe 'grow'	+	vu	→	beḷəvu 'cunningness' 'mischief'
	kaḍi 'to cross'	+	vu	→	kaḍ-əvu 'passage'
	puḷi 'to pain'	+	vu	→	puḷevu 'pain by rheumatism'
	sa:y 'to die'	+	vu	→	sa:-vu 'death ceremony'
-ḷu	muccu 'to close, cover'	+	ḷu	→	muccu-ḷu 'lid, cover'
-ale	*katt 'that which is black'	+	-ale	→	kattale 'darkness'
	*batt- 'empty'	+	ale	→	bett-ale 'being naked'
-aḍa	ottu 'to press'	+	aḍa	→	ott-aḍa 'pressing'
-aṣe	kem	+	aṣe	→	kemmenaṣe 'reddish'

-a a	moḍi- 'leave, camp'	+	a:ra → biḍa:ra 'camp'
-a:ra	*biḍ- 'leave camp'	+	a:ra → biḍa:ra 'camp'
	gu:ḍu 'to flock' +	a:ra →	guḍa:ra 'small hutment'
-ike	nambu 'believe' +	ike →	namb-ike 'belief'
	he:l 'say' +	like →	he:l-ike 'message, invitation'
	ke:l 'ask' +	ike →	ke:l-ike 'request'
	na:cī 'to be ashamed'	ike →	na:c-ike 'shame'
	ho:lī 'resemble' +	ike →	ho:l-ike 'resemblance'
	ka:ṇī 'to see' +	ike →	ka:ṇ-ike 'presentation'
	ba:l 'live' +	ike →	ba:l-ike 'durability'
	añju 'to fear' +	ike →	añj-ike 'fear'
	yajma:na 'master' +	ike →	yajma:n-ike 'masters- hip'
	eccar 'to be awakened'	ike →	eccar-ike 'carefulness'
	he:sī 'to dislike' +	ike →	he:s-ike 'dirt'
-ige	ha:s 'to spread' +	ige →	ha:s-ige 'bed'
	aḍi 'to cook' +	ige →	aḍ-ige 'cooking'
	uḍu 'to wear' +	ige →	uḍ-ige 'dress'
	boḍi 'beat' +	ige →	baḍ-ige 'stick'
-iña	ga:ṇa 'oil mill' +	iña →	ga:ṇ-iña 'oilmiller'
-iri	*hod * 'to fry' +	iri →	hodi-ri 'corn'
-eṇi	ba:c 'to comb' +	eṇi →	ba:ceṇi 'comb'
	i:ñc 'to comb' +	eṇi →	i:ñceṇi 'wooden comb'
eli	nəḍg 'to shiver' +	eli →	nəḍg-eli 'shivering'
	a g 'cry' +	eli →	a g-eli 'crying'
	pukku 'fear' +	eli →	pukk-eli 'fear'

-esa	ubbu 'swell'	+	esa	→ ubbesa 'swelling of belly'
-ṭi	kutta 'disease'	+	ṭi	→ kutt-ṭi 'rotten'
-si	tin 'eat'	+	si	→ ttn-əsi 'eatables'
-o:ṇa	kəṭṭ 'boiled'	+	o:ṇa	→ kəṭṭo:ṇa 'building'
-ga:r	a:ṭa 'play'	+	ga:r	→ a:ṭa-ga:ra 'player'
	haṭa 'stubbornness'	+	ga:r-	→ haṭa-ga:ra 'stubborn person'
	ma:ṭa 'sorcery'	+	ga:r	→ ma:ṭa-ga:ra 'man who engages in sorcery'
	kelsa 'work'	+	ga:r	→ kelsa-ga:ra 'worker'
	mo:sa 'cheating'	+	ga:r	→ mo:sa-ga:ra 'cheater'
	cela 'stubbornness'	+	ga:r	→ cela-ga:ra 'stubborn person'
	ko:pa 'anger'	+	ga:r	→ ko:pa-ga:ra 'angry person'
	kəñci 'bell metal'	+	ga:r	→ kəñci-ga:ra 'bell-metal maker'
	sonna 'gold'	+	ga:r	→ sonne-ga:ra 'goldsmith'
	cerma 'skin'	+	ga:r	→ sama-ga:ra 'cobbler'
	su:ḷe 'prostitute'	+	ga:r	→ su:ḷe-ga:ra 'prostitution'
	bale 'net'	+	ga:r	→ baleṅga:ra 'spider'
	baḷe 'bangles'	+	ga:r	→ baḷe-ga:ra 'bangles dealer'
	carce 'diseuss'	+	ga:r	→ carce-ga:ra 'debater'
-gaḷ-	boy 'scold'	+	goḷi	→ boy-goḷi 'scolding'
-tana	heḍḍi 'innocence'	+	tana	→ heḍḍi-tana 'being innocent'
	su:ḷe 'prostitute'	+	tana	→ su:ḷe-tana 'being a prostitute'

	<i>he:le</i> 'cocquetry'	+	<i>tana</i>	→	<i>he:le-tana</i> 'being a cocquet'
	<i>ka!la</i> 'thief'	+	<i>tana</i>	→	<i>ka!la-tana</i> 'being a thief'
	<i>baḍa</i> 'poor'	+	<i>tana</i>	→	<i>baḍas-tana</i> 'poverty'
	<i>he:ḍi</i> 'coward'	+	<i>tana</i>	→	<i>he:ḍi-tana</i> 'being a coward'
	<i>huḍuga</i> 'boy'	+	<i>tana</i>	→	<i>huḍuga-tana</i> 'boyish- ness'
	<i>eḷe</i> 'young'	+	<i>tana</i>	→	<i>eḷa-tana</i> 'being young'
	<i>ja:ṇa</i> 'clever'	+	<i>tana</i>	→	<i>ja:ṇa-tana</i> 'cleverness'
-stike	<i>doḍḍa</i> 'big'	+	<i>stike</i>	→	<i>doḍḍa-stike</i> 'being big'
-mbu	<i>ir-</i> 'to be'	+	<i>mbu</i>	→	<i>i-mbu</i> 'place, shelter'
	<i>cem</i> 'red'	+	<i>mbu</i>	→	<i>ce-mbu</i> 'pot made of metal'
	<i>tar</i> 'coming'	+	<i>mbu</i>	→	<i>ta-mbu</i> 'shelter'
	<i>tale</i> 'head'	+	<i>mbu</i>	→	<i>tale-mbu</i> 'pillow'
-ya	<i>ca:li</i> 'saree'	+	<i>ya</i>	→	<i>ca:lya</i> 'weaver'
-i	<i>aḍḍa</i> 'across'	+	<i>i</i>	→	<i>aḍḍ-i</i> 'obstacle'
-e	<i>naḍi</i> 'walk'	+	<i>e</i>	→	<i>naḍe</i> 'passage'
	<i>kaṭṭu</i> 'build'	+	<i>e</i>	→	<i>kaṭṭ-e</i> 'raised platform'
	<i>kettu</i> 'to chop off'	+	<i>e</i>	→	<i>kett-e</i> 'chop'
-u	<i>mari</i> 'forget'	+	<i>u</i>	→	<i>mar-u</i> 'forgetting'
V→V:					
	<i>iḍi</i> 'to keep'			→	<i>i:ḍi</i> 'short, pawn'
	<i>keḍ</i> 'to be spoiled'			→	<i>ke:ḍi</i> 'jealousy'
	<i>paḍi</i> 'to suffer'			→	<i>pa:ḍi</i> 'suffering'
B→PV					
d→ṭa/ṭi/ṭe					
	<i>a:ḍi</i> 'to play'			→	<i>a:ṭa</i> 'play'

<i>no:ḍ</i> 'to see'	→ <i>no:ṭa</i> 'scene'
<i>ku:ḍ</i> 'to gather'	→ <i>ku:ṭa</i> 'gathering'
<i>ma:ḍ</i> 'to do'	→ <i>ma:ṭa</i> 'sorcery'
<i>u:ḍ</i> 'to feed'	→ <i>u:ṭa</i> 'meals'
<i>ka:ḍ</i> 'to trouble'	→ <i>ka:ṭa</i> 'trouble'
<i>to:ḍ</i> 'to burrow'	→ <i>to:ṭa</i> 'garden'
<i>hu:ḍ</i> 'plough'	→ <i>hu:ṭe</i> 'ploughing'
<i>naḍ</i> 'plant'	→ <i>na:ṭi</i> 'planting'
<i>o:ḍ</i> 'to run'	→ <i>o:ṭa</i> 'running'
<i>ka:ḍ</i> 'forest'	→ <i>ka:ṭi</i> 'bicon'

-vant-

<i>buddi</i> 'knowledge'	+ <i>vant</i> → <i>'buddivont-a</i> 'learned man'
<i>haṇa</i> 'money'	+ <i>vant</i> → <i>haṇavant-a</i> 'rich man'
<i>guṇa</i> 'quality'	+ <i>vant</i> → <i>guṇavant-a</i> 'good person'
<i>bala</i> 'strength'	+ <i>vant</i> → <i>balavant-a</i> 'strong man'
<i>punṇya</i> 'good, virtue'	+ <i>vant</i> → <i>punṇyavant-a</i> 'lucky man'
<i>ru:pu</i> 'form'	+ <i>vant</i> → <i>ru:pavant-a</i> 'beautiful person'

7.2. DERIVATION BY COMPOUNDING:

Two or more segments can be identified in some constructions where each of the segments have the potentialities of a word. The construction, constituting such segments are called compounds and the resultant form, i.e. the compound, is treated as a single stem for all further morphological constructions (e.g. declension). These compounds, on the basis of their constituents, can be classified into four categories:

- (1) **ENDOCENTRIC:** Where the last constituent is the Head and the preceding ones are Attributes.
- (2) **EXOCENTRIC:** Where there is no Head in the construction and both the constituents together signify something or someone other than they individually refer to.
- (3) **CO-ORDINATE:** Where both constituents are Heads.
- (4) **ECHO-COMPOUNDS:** Where one of the words is meaningless or echo with a change in initial syllable.

The compounds have the constituents belonging to the following parts of speech:

- (1) All the constituents are Nouns.
- (2) The first one is an Adjective and the last one is a Noun.
- (3) The first one is a Verb and the following one is a Noun.
- (4) Both are verbs, but the compound is a noun.
- (5) One of the constituents is an echo word.

The N+N compounds mentioned in (1) above, have the following characteristics. (1) The Head of a noun is already derived from a verb or it is a verbal noun.

The part of the word whose meaning is not known, or doubtful is noted with an asterisk mark. When the meaning is not known, it is left blank.

- modmaña* 'bridegroom'
moduve 'marriage' + *maña* 'son'
modolige 'bride'
moduve 'marriage' + *aḷige** 'girl'
talema:ri 'generation'
tale 'head' + *ma:ri** 'change'
edeguddu 'heart burn'
ede 'chest' + *guddu* 'punch'
tu:mbukey 'trunk of an elephant'
tu:mbu 'slice' + *key* 'hand'
monkəy 'elbow'
moḷa 'length of a fore arm' + *key* 'hand'
kiṅkiṅikeḍi 'armpit'
kiṅkiṅike 'arm?' + *aḍi* 'beneath'
bennelu 'back bone'
benni 'back' + *elu* 'bone'
monka:l 'knee'
moḷa + *ka:li* 'leg'
ediruttarā 'reply, opposition'
ediri 'in front of' + *uttara* 'reply'
mi:noṭṭe 'calves'
mi:ni 'fish' + *hoṭṭe* 'belly'
kəṇṇi:ri 'tears'
kəṇṇi 'eye' + *ni:ri* 'water'
uḍenu:lu 'waist thread'
uḍe 'waist' + *nu:lu* 'thread'
keṇṇi kəppu 'eyetex'
keṇṇi 'eye' + *kəppu* 'black'

so:daraliya 'sister's son'

so:dara 'same uterus' + *aliya* 'son-in-law'

ponni:ri 'rose water'

poni (<*pani*) 'drop, dew' + *ni:ri* 'water'

ga:lipaṭa 'kite'

ga:li 'wind' + *paṭa** 'sheet'

ba:yeni:ri 'saliva'

ba:ye 'mouth' + *ni:ri* 'water'

ajjapa 'grand father'

ajja 'old man' + *appa* 'father'

uggava 'grand mother'

uggu- (<*hugge*) 'boiled rice' + *avva* 'mother'

ba:leṇṇi 'plantain fruit'

ba:le 'plantain' + *haṇṇi* 'fruit'

N + *N/V*

a:yakeṭṭi 'good; appropriate'

a:ya 'proportionate measurement for certain type of buildings' + *keṭṭi* 'building'

marakoḍpa 'wood pecker'

mara 'tree', + *koḍpa* 'one who pecks'

tlḷige:ḍi 'dull, useless person'

tlḷi 'know' + *ke:ḍi* 'one who has spoiled'

oḍana:ḍi 'companion'

oḍanc 'with' + *a:ḍi* 'player'

ramba:ṭa 'clamour', 'confusion'

*ramba** 'confusion' + *a:ṭa* 'making, playing'

aṇekəṭṭi 'dam'

*aṇe** + *keṭṭi* 'building'

kenana:yē 'hyna'

*kena** + *na:yē* 'dog'

mutteyde 'a woman who is having her mangalya'

mutta 'that one has grown up' + *eyde* 'woman'

oḷasañci 'conspiracy'

oḷa 'inside' + *sañci** 'plot'

eḷenege 'smile'

eḷe 'young' + *nege* 'laughter'

me:lvica:rṇe 'supervise'

me:le 'above' + *vicarṇe* 'enquiry'

hebbateberli 'thumb, toe'

*hebbate*** ' ? ' + *berli* 'finger'

aṅga:li 'sole of the foot'

aḍi 'under'

*agam** 'inside' + *ka:li* 'leg'

malayye 'step mother'

*mala** 'other' + *'ayye* 'mother'

cikapa 'uncle'

cikka 'small' + *appa* 'father'

saṇapa 'young' 'uncle'

saṇṇa 'younger' + *appa* 'father'

doḍḍaro:ga 'small pox'

doḍḍa 'big' + *ro:ga* 'disease'

kira:ṇi 'a disease'

kir 'small' + *a:ṇi* 'nails'

doḍapa 'uncle'

doḍḍa 'elder' + *appa* 'father'

doḍ-ava 'aunt'

doḍḍa 'elder' + *avva* 'mother'

saṇava 'aunt'

saṇṇa 'younger' + *avva* 'mother'

malamakka 'step children'

*mala** 'other' + *makka* 'children'

nāḍi:rli 'midnight'

nāḍu 'mid' + *irli* 'night'

V + N

bi:skatti 'knife'

bi:si 'swing' + *katti* 'knife'

**meṭṭikatti* 'a knife attached to a wooden plank'

*meṭṭi** 'to tread upon' + *katti* 'knife'

hermaṇe 'slicer'

heri 'to cut into small pieces' + *maṇe* 'seat,
plank'

meṭṭe:ni 'ladder'

meṭṭi 'to tread upon' + *e:ni* 'ladder'

eypoṇji 'porcupine'

ey 'throw' + *poṇji* (<*pandi*) 'pig'

kāḍiva:ṇa 'bridles'

*kāḍi** (<*kāḍi*) 'bite' + *va:ṇa** 'iron chain'

arakelli 'grinding stone'

ara 'grind' + *kalli* 'stone'

iṣimulḷu 'hook axe'

iṣi 'put' + *mulḷu* 'thorn'

horiyekki 'pop corn'

hori 'fry' + *akki* 'rice'

suḍuga:ḍi 'cremation ground'

suḍu 'burn' *ka:ḍi* 'forest'

kaṇḍa:baṭṭe 'extravagently'

kaṇḍa 'seen' + *baṭṭe* 'way'

suḷiga:ḷi 'whirl wind'

suḷi 'to turn round' + *ga:ḷi* 'wind'

uṇḍa:ḍi 'lazy, glutton'

uṇḍi 'having eaten' + *a:ḍi** 'player'

7.2.2. EXOCENTRIC CONSTRUCTION :

Only a few examples are met with for this type of construction. The following are the examples :

mi:ncuḷḷi 'fishmonger'

mi:n 'fish' + *cuḷḷi** 'that which pounces or
bounces upon'

bosireṅgisi 'pregnant woman'

bosiri 'belly' + *heṅgisi* 'woman'

kottekaṇṇa 'the one who has big eyes'

koṭṭe 'round, big' + *kaṇṇa* 'he who has eyes'

hoṭṭeba:ka 'the one who is a glutton'

hoṭṭe 'belly' + *ba:ka** 'he who is swollen'

In a few examples, the construction has an adjective followed by 3rd person masculine pronoun.

doḍḍā vā 'rich man, big man'

doḍḍa 'big' + *ā vā* 'he'

baḍā vā 'poor man'

baḍa 'poor' + *ā vā* 'he'

'the one who is poor'

pa:padāvā 'an innocent man, a poor man'

pa:pada 'of innocence' + *ā vā* 'he of poverty'

'one who is innocent, one who is poor'

7.2.3. CO-ORDINATE CONSTRUCTION :

Like Exocentric construction, there are only a few examples for the co-ordinate constructions :

eləḍike 'betel nut and leaves'

ele 'betel leaf' + *aḍike* 'betel nut'

taḷamaddoḷi 'yakṣaga:na'

ta:ḷa 'cymbal' + *maddoḷi* 'drum'

ayyepa 'parents'

ayye 'mother' + *appa* 'father'

aṇṇa tamma 'brothers'

aṇṇa 'elder brother' + *taṅge* 'younger sister'

makkamori 'children'

makka 'children' + *mori* 'young ones'

danakəri 'cattle'

dana 'cow' + *kəri* 'calf'

7.2.4. ECHO-COMPOUNDS :

In these constructions, the last word is void of any lexical meaning:

E.g. *a:sti pa:sti* 'property'

a:sti 'property' + *pa:sti* X

baḍa hoggəri 'Poor people'

baḍa 'poor' + *hoggəṇ* X

ediribadiri 'opposite'

ediri 'in front of' + *badiri* X

In the following solitary example, the first word is void of lexical meaning :

E.g. *adilī badīlī* X + *badīlī* 'instead'

In many other constructions, the first word is echoed, by replacing the initial syllable of the first word with *gi-*

Eg. *u:ʔa gi:ʔa* 'means' etc.

ha:lɪ gi:lɪ 'milk' etc.

marə gira 'trees'

kate gite 'story' etc.

gaŋʔe giŋʔe 'bells' etc.

ca:di gi:di 'slander' etc.

jena gina 'people' etc.

ʔoppi gippi 'cap' etc.

ɖabbi gibbi 'tin' etc.

te:ri gi:ri 'temple car' etc.

da:ri gi:ri 'way, path' etc.

pa:lɪ gi:lɪ 'share' etc.

batta gitta 'paddy' etc.

* Since there are a number of examples of derived nouns commonly shared by GK, SK and also other Dravidian Languages, the derivative items listed above cannot be taken as peculiar to GK only. There is also a possibility of a readily derived noun entering GK. Such instances are obvious, when the underlying form does not occur anywhere else other than the derived item. In some other instances, the phonemic shape of the underlying form does not correspond with that of GK. e.g. *bid* (in *bɪʔi*) is *buɖ* in GK, in all other contexts. Therefore, it is certain that this is a borrowed item. Tentatively all such forms which are quite obvious to us as the possible borrowed items are marked with asterisk.

Chapter 8

Verbs

8.1. CAUSATIVE

St +

{s} ~ -s-, ~ -φ-

~ -φ- occurs after -s ending stems except the stem is 'to put', to keep'.

E.g.	<i>bɛrs-φ-id-φ-e</i>	'caused to chase-I'
	<i>ors-φ-i-φ-ti</i>	'caused to rub-some one' (8)
	<i>kəɭs-φ-id-φ-e</i>	'caused to send-I, we'

~ -s- occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	<i>is-s-id-φ-e</i>	'caused to put-I, we'
	<i>aɖŋg-s-id-φ-ər-i</i>	'caused to hide, you' (pl/hon)
	<i>aɭ-s-uv-a</i>	'will cause to cry, you' (sg.)

8.2. INTENTIONAL

The stems of Intentional verbs, viz. *be:ku* 'wanted', *sa:ku* 'enough' have limited number of occurrence like the positive and negative constructions only. Other verbs have more wider occurrences, since, they can be conjugated regularly. In SK. only *sa:ku* and *be:ku* occur as Intentional verbs, though, they are not separately categorized as such. All other expressions corresponding to those analysed below are not morphological in SK. They are expressed by Infinitive + *bahudu*- 'will become' as, for example, *a:ga bahudu*, 'yes, it will be alright', *koɖa bahudu* 'it can be given'.

These Intentional verbs in GK, have verb stem plus Intentional markers. The markers correspond to Old Kannada *-kum* (*-gum*) suffixes, which were called Aorist verb suffixes. The Aorist verbs having *-kum* (*-gum*) suffixes are numberless genderless and also personless verbs: which, in SK, except the relic *sa:ku* 'enough', *be:ku* 'wanted', are no more in use. The GK examples given below very well show that the archaic features of the language are still surviving in GK.

St \pm Cs +

{*ki*} ∞ *-kki*, ∞ *-ku* \sim *-ki* \sim *-aki*

∞ *-kki* occurs after the stem *a-* 'to become' ($< *a:gu$)

E.g. *a-kki* 'yes, alright'

∞ *-ku* occurs after the stem *be:-* 'want'

E.g. *be:-ku* 'wanted'

\sim *-ki* occurs after the stems ending in *-a:* and *-o:*

E.g. *sa:-ki* 'enough'

ho:-ki 'can go'

\sim *aki* occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *koḍ-aki* 'can give' 'can be given'

koḍ-s-aki 'can be caused to be given'

bar-aki 'can come'

bari-aki \rightarrow

bari-y-aki 'can write'

o:daki 'can read'

8.3. INFINITIVE

St \pm Cs +

{*ke*} \sim *-ke*, \sim *-ike*, \sim $-\emptyset$ -, \sim *-ake*

\sim $-\phi$ before *be:da*

E.g.	<i>koḍ-φ baḍa</i>	'don't give!,'
	<i>ke:ʔ-φ- baḍa</i>	'don't listen/hear/ask'

~*-ke* occurs after the stems ending in long vowels.

E.g.	<i>a:-ke</i>	'to become'
	<i>ho:-ke</i>	'to go'
	<i>ta:-ke</i>	'to bring'
	<i>ba:-ke</i>	'to come'

~*-ike* occurs after the stems ending in consonants.

E.g.	<i>koḍ-ike</i>	'to give'
	<i>ha:r-ike</i>	'to jump/fly'
	<i>nu:k-ike</i>	'to push'
	<i>kəʔʔ-ike</i>	'to tie, bind'
	<i>koḍ-s-ike</i>	'to cause to give'

~*-ake* occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	<i>kəli-y-ake</i>	'to learn'
	<i>holi-y-ake</i>	'to stitch'
	<i>kuḍi-y-ake</i>	'to drink'

The infinitives in SK, are followed by (i) prohibitive
(ii) Imperative and (iii) other Positive or Negative verbs.

- E.g. (1) *koḍa be:ḍa* 'don't give'
 (2) *koḍalu ho:gu* 'go for giving it!'
 (3) *kaḍalu he:ʔutte:ne* 'say to give-I'
 (4) *koḍala:re* 'won't give-I'
 (5) *koḍalikke illa* 'not possible to give-'
 (6) *koḍal illa* 'did not give'

In GK, the different types like those in (2), (3), (4) and (5) are not found and a single type is used for them, where it can be followed by any verb. In the type (1) above GK

has a zero marker for the infinitive and in the type (6), only a finite verb in 3rd person singular is used.

- E.g. (1) *koḍ-baḍa* 'don't give'
 (2) *koḍike ho:gu* 'go for giving it'
 (3) *koḍike he:line* 'say to give-I'
 (4) *koḍike ille* → *koḍikile* 'won't give'
 (5) *koḍike ille* → *koḍikile* 'won't give'
 (6) *koṭṭaṭi ille* → *koṭṭaṭile* 'did not give'

Caldwell (Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages 1956, Madras, Page 533) thinks that the infinitive was originally a verbal noun and also gives a Kannada example *ma:ḍalke* 'to do' as verbal noun. (verbal noun also is used in Canarese as infinitive). The infinitives can be substituted by as verbal nouns. But these infinitives in Kannada, do not take any other case suffixes. The verbal nouns, can be declined to any cases. The example cited by Caldwell, viz. *ma:ḍalke*- is not a verbal noun as he thinks, since, the suffixes *-alke*, as a whole is only a conditioned allomorph of the morpheme-infinitive, (Cf: K.K.G. Grammar of Kannada, Ph. D. thesis, Annamalai University, 1969; pp. 264-265). Of course the Infinitive, on comparison with the other Dr. languages, can be called verbal nouns, perhaps in the reconstructed stage, so far as Kannada is concerned. In Tamil, the Infinitives can be equated with verbal nouns, (*seyal ve:ṇṭum*) since they can be added with case markers, e.g., *seyal*, *seyalai*, *seyala:l* etc. (*seyal* 'work')

The situation noted above for Infinitives in Kannada is applicable to GK also. However, it must be noted that the range of infinitive markers in GK is limited and also, there is one example of the Infinitive verb, which can be declined to cases also. E.g. *kuḍiyake* 'to drink or thirst',

kuḍiyakege 'to thirst' (dat.), *kuḍiyakena* 'thirst (Acc., Gen)' *kuḍiyakenda* 'by thirst'. Since this is only one available example, it is not possible to state whether it represents the older stage of the language or later innovation.

TENSES

8.4. As SK, GK also has three tenses, viz. Past, Present, and Future. But in certain features of tense formation, there are differences between GK and SK. The following are the distinctive features of SK and GK tense formation.

(1) In common usage in SK, the distinction between Present and Future is not well defined. That is, the Present tense verb can replace the Future tense verb, by supplying appropriate lexical items in a sentence.

E.g. *na:le barutte:ne* (lit:) 'I come tomorrow', instead of more grammatical *-na:le baruvenu* 'I will come tomorrow'. Here, the word *na:le* denoting 'tomorrow', specifies the time in which the action is supposed to take place, though, the verb construction has only the present tense marker in it. The future verb, however, is used for literary purposes and in colloquial speech, it is felt artificial.

• Similar usage of Present tense verb is possible in GK too. But, in that case it signifies definite Future and the proper Future tense verb is used in the sense of indefinite Future. The use of Future verb in speech is not at all artificial in GK.

(2) The positional differences in the finite verb constructions:

In SK the Past, Present and Future tense markers can occur immediately after causal or non-causal stems. In GK only the Past and Future tense markers can occur in that position and the Present tense marker always occurs after the Past stem.

(3) GK and SK Present tense markers do not correspond phonetically.

The principal shape of the tense markers in SK is a consonant. In GK, the Present tense markers is in the shape of a vowel.

(4) The GK Present tense construction resembles that of Old Kannada.

In Old Kannada, the Present tense construction involve two verbal roots and two tense markers. The whole verb could be segmented, into two parts, the first one being a Past stem and the second a Future form of *a:gu* 'to become', e.g. *bandappen-bandapen*. This can be analysed as root *bar-* 'to come', + *Past tense marker* + root *a:gu* + *Future tense marker* *-p-* and Pro-nominal terminations. Even in Modern literary dialect, this type of construction occurs quite frequently. The Present suffix *-utt-* of SK, was formerly used in continuous form only and from the 16th Century AD onwards, it gained currency in its use in the Present Finite Verb also. In GK, the Present tense marker can be analysed as the resultant form of the verb root and Future tense marker, in other words, it is a Portmanteau morpheme. However, that type of reconstruction has not been attempted in the main body of the work here and the analysis presented below is purely a descriptive one in nature.

8.4.1. PAST TENSE

$$St \pm Cs +$$

$$\{id\} \quad \infty \text{ } -t-, \quad \sim -t- \quad \sim -k- \quad \sim -d- \quad \sim -d- \quad \sim -id- \\ \sim -\emptyset-$$

α $-t-$ occurs between the stems of Class I and vowels.

- E.g. *mosi-t- \emptyset -e* \rightarrow *mos-t- \emptyset -e* 'sharpened I/we' (1)
hor-t- \emptyset -e \rightarrow *hot-t- \emptyset -e* 'carried I/we' (2)
so:l-t- \emptyset -a \rightarrow *so:-t- \emptyset -a* 'defeated yourself' (3)
kəli-t- \emptyset -a \rightarrow *kəl-t- \emptyset -a* 'learnt-you' (sg.) (1)
say-t- ɔ - \emptyset \rightarrow *sat-t- ɔ - \emptyset* 'died-he/they' (2)
kil-t- ɔ - \emptyset \rightarrow *kit-t- ɔ - \emptyset* 'uprooted-he/they' (2) •
si:n-t- \emptyset -a 'sneezed, you' (sg.)

$\sim -t-$ occurs after $-d$ ending stems (which are preceded by a short vowel) and before vowels.

- E.g. *koḍ-t-a-n-e* \rightarrow *koṭ-t-a-n-e* 'give, I' (4)
buḍ-t- \emptyset -e \rightarrow *buṭ-t- \emptyset -e* 'left-I' (4)
horḍ-t- ɔ - \emptyset *hor-t- ɔ - \emptyset* 'started, he/they' (5)

$\sim -k-$ occurs after g ending stems (preceded by a short vowel) and before vowels.

- E.g. *hug-k-a-n-e* \rightarrow *huk-k-a-n-e* 'enter-I' (6)
hug-k- \emptyset -a \rightarrow *huk-k- \emptyset -a* 'entered-you' (sg.)

~-*d*- occurs after -*n* ending stems and before vowels.

E.g. *kaŋ-d-a-n-e* 'see, I'
uŋ-d-Ø-e 'ate (a meal) I'

~-*d*- occurs after (i) the stems ending in -*n*, and
 (ii) stems ending in -*Ci* and before vowels.

E.g. *tin-d-ɔ-Ø* 'ate, he/they'
kon-d-Ø-a 'killed-you' (sg.)
tan-d-a-n-e / *tan-Ø-Ø-n-e* 'bring, I'
aḷi-d-Ø-a → *aḷ-d-Ø-a* 'measured, you' (sg.) (1)
bari-d-Ø-a → *bar-d-Ø-a* 'wrote-you' (sg.) (1)
kəḍi-d-Ø-a → *kəḍ-d-Ø-a* 'cut, you' (sg.) (1)

~-*id*- occurs after (1) single consonant ending stems preceded by long vowels (2) stems ending in consonant clusters (including geminated consonants) (3) any -*s* ending stems and before vowels.

E.g. *a:d-id-Ø-e* → *a:d-d-Ø-e* 'played, I/we' (1)
kəṭṭ-id-Ø-e 'tied, I/we'
nark-id-ɔ-Ø 'groaned he/they'
is-id-ər-i 'put, you' (hon/sg.)

~-*Ø*- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *a:d-Ø-ti-Ø* 'prayed-some one'
ti:n-Ø-ti-Ø 'ate some one'

bari-Ø-ti-Ø → *bar-Ø-ti-Ø* 'wrote-some one'
ban-Ø-Ø-n-e 'come-I'
a:g-i-Ø# 'having become'
ho:g-i-Ø# 'having gone'
ha:r-i-Ø# 'having jumped/ flown'
nu:k-i-Ø# 'having pushed'
a:-Ø-ti-Ø 'became-someone'
a:-Ø-Ø-n-e 'become, I'
ho:-Ø-tu-Ø 'went, some one'
ho:-Ø-Ø-n-e 'go-I'

8.4.2. FUTURE TENSE

St ± *Cs* +

{*v*} ~-*b*-, ~-*v*-, ~-*uv*-, ~-*u*-, ~-Ø-

~-*b*- occurs after nasal ending stems and before vowels.

E.g. *tin-b-ɔ-Ø-* → *tim-b-ɔ-Ø* 'will eat, he/they'
ka:ŋ-b-Ø-a → *ka:m-b-Ø-a* 'will see, you (sg.)'

~-*v*- occurs after vowel ending stems and before vowels.

E.g. *aʎi-v-Ø-e* 'will measure, I/we'
kəɖi-v-Ø-a 'will cut-you (sg.)'
a:-v-Ø-a 'will become-you (sg.)'

~-*uv*- occurs after stems ending in consonants other than nasals and before vowels.

E.g. *koɖ-uv-Ø-e* 'will give, I/we'
is-uv-Ø-e 'will keep-I/we'
ir-uv-Ø-a 'will be, you (sg.)'
ke:ʎ-uv-ɔ-Ø 'will ask/listen, he/they'
ka:y-uv-Ø-e 'will wait-I/we'

~-u occurs after stems ending in consonants other than the nasals and neuter marker -du. It is in free variation with \emptyset .

- E.g. *koḍ-u- \emptyset -du* 'will give, some one'
ke:l-u- \emptyset -du 'will listen/hear, some one'
ha:r-u- \emptyset -du/ha:r- \emptyset - \emptyset -du 'will fly-someone'

~- \emptyset - occurs elsewhere.

- E.g. *kəḍi- \emptyset - \emptyset -du* 'will cut-some one'
a:- \emptyset - \emptyset -du 'will become-some one'

8.5. NEGATIVE VERBS

The Negative markers occur before Participle markers and also before 3rd person pronominal terminations. The latter is the only Negative verb construction and it always signifies the Future tense. The Negation of action in 1st and 2nd persons and also in Past and Present tenses is indicated by some syntactic devices which are shown below:

(1) 1st and 2nd persons:

The pronoun is expressed as subject of the sentence and the verb does not have any marker for the persons or numbers. A verbal noun, either derived by verbal root + *ike* of Future finite verb in 3rd person, is followed by a negative word *ille*. The construction with the noun derivative suffix -*ike*, signifies the negation of action in Future tense and that the latter one indicates the same in Present tense. Both these are common for 1st, 2nd and also 3rd persons. However, in the third person there is a morphological construction also which will be analysed below.

(2) Past indication in Negative construction:

This constitutes a Past tense finite verb with 3rd person singular pronominal termination and the Negative word *ille*. Eg. *koṭṭati ille* 'give some one/it-not'. The construction is common for all persons and numbers and the distinction of the person and the numbers is made by providing appropriate pronouns as the subject of the sentence.

(3) *ille, alla*

These are met with only in Negatives, whereas, the analysis of the negative participle constructions show that the roots, viz., *il-* and *al-* are similar to any other verbal roots. As such, the statement made by Caldwell, that they are Negatives by themselves, will not be correct. The Negation takes place only through the Negative markers that occur in the constructions and these constructions also have the Negative markers. However it should be noted that these roots do not occur before tense markers though, there have been attempts to state that they have alternant forms occurring before the tense markers, signifying the positive meaning.

(4) Negative verbs in SK- a comparison.

- (1) There are morphological constructions for Negative verbs in all persons and numbers, but in actual usage they are seldom used.
- (2) The Negative finite verbs always signify the Future meaning (1) and (2) are not met with in GK.
- (3) There is no Negative construction signifying the Present tense. GK, as shown above has this device too.

- (4) The Past tense indication is done through the Infinitive + *illa* in SK. GK, as shown above, makes use of a Past tense verb itself before the Negative word *ille*.
- (5) The verbal noun derived from the Future finite verb with Neutral singular suffix is used before *illa* to indicate Future tense. The construction is similar to that of GK, but in GK, the construction signifies the Negation of action in Present tense.

8.5.1. NEGATIVE

$St \pm Cs +$

{*ad*} ~ -*ad*-, ~ -*a*-

~ -*ad*- occurs after all verbal stems and before Adverbial and Adjectival Participle markers.

- E.g. *ill-ad-e* 'not being present'
all-ad-e 'not being that...'
be:q-ad-e 'not being wanted'
a!-ad-e 'not crying'
tar-s-ad-e 'not causing to bring'
bari-ad e →
bari-y-ad-e 'not writing'
ill-a-d-a 'that which is not present'
all-ad-a 'that which is not the one'
be:q-ad-a 'that which is not wanted'
a!-ad-a 'that which is not crying'
tar-s-ad-a 'that which is not caused to bring'
bari-ad a →
bari-y-ad-a 'that which is not written'

-*a*- occurs elsewhere (except after *ill-* *all-* and *be:q*).

- E.g. *koḍ-a-di-∅* 'will not give, some one'
ho:g-a-di-∅ 'will not go, some one'
tin-a-di-∅ 'will not eat-someone'
o:d-a-di-∅ 'will not read-someone'
bari-a-di-∅ →
bari-y-a-di-∅ 'will not write-someone'

8.6. OBLIGATIVE

St ± Cs +

{*oku*} ~ -*oku*, ~ -*ku*

~ -*oku* occurs after consonant ending stems and after -*y*-, after *i* ending stems.

- E.g. *a:g-s-oku* 'must cause to become'
koḍ-oku 'must give'
bari-y-oku 'must write'

~ -*ku* occurs elsewhere.

- E.g. *a:-ku* 'must become'
ho:-ku 'must go'

In SK the obligative is not a morphological construction, since, it is expressed by a separate word, viz., *be:ku*, which occurs after the infinitive, e.g. *koḍa be:ku* 'must give'. The GK obligative construction resembles that of Havyaka Kannada where the verb root and the word *be:ku* 'wanted', are compounded and in that process, the initial consonant of the word *be:ku* is lost. In Tulu also, the loss of initial consonant of the second word is a common feature, when compared with GK and Havyaka Kannada. In Havyaka the marker is -*e:ku* [*be:ku*] e.g. *koḍ-e:ku* 'must give' and in Tulu -*oḍu* [<*bo:du*] e.g. *koroḍu* 'must give'. In GK, as seen above, it is -*oku* [*be:ku*]. The change of the vowel

e: to *o* is not explainable in GK—though it may be guessed that it is due to bilabial stop preceding it in the free form.

8.7. HORTATIVE

St \pm Cs +

{*ɔn*} \sim *-əli*, \sim *-ɔn-*

\sim *-əli* occurs after all verbal stems (except *il-al-be:ɖ-*) and before 3rd person marker \emptyset .

- E.g. *her-əli- \emptyset* 'let give birth-some one'
hor-əli- \emptyset 'let carry-some one'
bar-s-əli- \emptyset 'let cause to come-some one'
kəkk-əli- \emptyset 'let vomit-some one'
bar-əli- \emptyset \rightarrow
bar-li- \emptyset 'let come-some one'
ir-əli- \emptyset \rightarrow
ir-li- \emptyset 'let be-some one'

-ɔn- occurs after all verbal stems (except *il-al-* and *be:d-*) and before plural marker of First person. (The First person marker is \emptyset).

- E.g. *ba:-ɔn-ɔ- \emptyset* \rightarrow
ba:-v-ɔn-ɔ- \emptyset 'let come-we'
ho:-ɔ-n-ɔ- \emptyset \rightarrow
ho:-v-ɔn-ɔ- \emptyset 'let go-we'
tin-b-ɔn- \emptyset \rightarrow
tim-m-ɔn-ɔ- \emptyset 'let eat-we'

When we compare Old Kannada, it appears that the Hortative markers occurring in SK, viz. *-ali* for 3rd person, and *-o:ṇa* for the First person plural, are of recent origin, since, in Old Kannada *-ke* or *-ge* were used for 3rd person, and Future finite verb with 1st pn. pl. suffix was used fo

1st person Hortative verbs. GK, however, shares this innovation with SK. The analysis of *-ali* of SK or *əli* of GK, is not easy, if we take only these dialects into consideration. As far as SK is concerned, it is possible to analyse *-al* as the Infinitive marker and *-i*, on comparison with Telugu, can be related to the verb root *i:-* 'to give', 'to permit' or 'to allow', since in Telugu, *po:n-i* (sg) and *po:nivv-aṇḍi* (hon) 'let go', are the hortative forms used while addressing 2nd person non-hon, and hon. In GK, *-al* does not occur as Infinitive marker and therefore, the whole segment viz. *əli*, is to be described as Hortative marker. In the case of First person in SK and GK as well, there is no clue of any sort to analyse the same into smaller segments. The Tulu form of Hortative, *-aḍi*, *baraḍi* 'let come-some one' *po:vaḍi* 'let go-some one' and that of Tamil, *aṭṭum*, as in *po:gaṭṭum* 'let go-some one' are not analysable at present. However, in Tamil also, the Hortative construction is of a recent origin.*

8.8. IMPERATIVE

There are two types of Imperatives (1) Non-polite Imperative and (2) Polite Imperative.

The Non-polite Imperatives are those where the roots themselves are used without adding further markers. They are always in second person singular. e.g. *koḍu* 'give' (you sg.) *ho:gu* 'go' (you sg.). The Polite Imperatives are those, where the second person plural or honorific markers occur immediately after the verb stems. It is Polite imperative when a single person is addressed and the same can be

* I received this information from Mr. N. Kumaraswami Raja in a private conversation.

addressed to more than one persons, where it is to be taken as non-polite, or simply Imperative with plural marker.

The roots *tar-* 'to bring', *bar* 'to come' have different stem forms. e.g. *ba:r* → *ba:* 'come!', *tar* → *tamba* 'bring!' where *ta+m* (<*kon*) reflexive verb + *ba* (<*ba:*), lit. 'having brought, come, you (sg.)' are the segments.

The Prohibitive, i.e. Negative Imperative does not have any marker and the same is expressed by the construction having a verb stem + *be:da* e.g. *ma:d* + *be:da* → *ma:dba:da* 'do not do' (you sg.) *koḍ* + *be:da* → *koḍba:da* 'don't give' (you sg.).

8.9. PRESENT TENSE

$St \pm Cs + Past +$

$\{a\} \infty \emptyset \sim -i- \sim -a-$

$\infty \emptyset$ occurs after the stems (1) between the past tense marker *i* and the number markers; (2) after the four stems *a:gu*, *ho:gu*, *tar* and *bar*, between the Past tense marker \emptyset and the number marker *-n-*, where it is also in free variation with *-a-*, and (3) between the Past tense marker *-d-* and number marker *-d-*, after the two stems *a:gu* and *ho:gu*.

- E.g. *orng-i- \emptyset -n-e* 'become bent-I'
ha:r-i- \emptyset -y-a 'jump-you (sg.)'
o:d-i \emptyset -ve → *o:d-u- \emptyset -ve* 'run-we/they'
ha:r-i- \emptyset -d-e → *ha:r- \emptyset - \emptyset -d-e* 'jump-some one'
hari-s-i- \emptyset -n-e → *har-s-i- \emptyset -n-e* 'cause to tear-I'
a:- \emptyset - \emptyset -n-e/a:-d-a-n-e 'become-I'
ho:- \emptyset - \emptyset -n-e/ho:-d-a-n-e 'go-I'
tan- \emptyset - \emptyset -n-e/tan-d-a-n-e 'bring-I'

ban-Ø-Ø-n-e/ban-d-a-n-e 'come-I'

a:-d-Ø-d-e 'becomes, some one/it'

ho:-d-Ø-d-e 'goes-some one/it'

i occurs after the stems between the Past tense marker and *-y-* the singular number followed by second pn. *-a*.

E.g. *a!-t-i-y-a → at-t-i-y-a* 'cry-you (sg.)'

a!i-d-i-y-a → a!-d-i-y-a 'measure-you (sg.)'

a:d-i-y-a 'become you'

-a occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *a!-t-a-n-e → at-t-a-n-e* 'cry-I'

a!-t-a-ve → at-t-a-ve 'cry/we/they'

koḍ-ṭ-a-d-e → koṭ-a-d-e 'gives-someone/it'

tin-d-a-d-e 'eats some one/it'

8.10. PARTICIPLE

$$St \neq Cs + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tense} \\ \text{Neg} \end{array} \right\} +$$

8.10.1. ADVERBIAL PARTICIPLE

This occurs only after the negative markers and also after the Past tense markers. It is marked by \emptyset after the Past tense marker. After the Past tense marker of a consonantal form, a releasing vowel *i* occurs and this is not of morphological significance. This is only a morphophonemic phenomenon, since no plosive can occur unreleased before an open juncture. However in Negative verbs, the Adverbial participle is distinctly marked by a morpheme in a vowel form viz., *-e*. The adverbial participles are always followed by another verb construction in a sentence.

{e} ∞ -∅- ∞ -e

∞ -∅ occurs after verb stems between Past tense markers and open juncture.

- E.g. *a:g-i-∅-#* 'having become'
ke:l-i-∅-# 'having listened/asked'
kə:t-i-∅-# 'having tied'
a:-t-∅-i-# →
at-t-∅-i-# 'having cried'
koq-t-∅-t-# →
koq-t-∅-i-# 'having given'

∞ -e occurs after verbal stems between Negative markers and open juncture.

- E.g. *a:-ad-e-#* 'having not cried'
a:-s-ad-e-# 'having not caused to cry'
koq-a-d-e-# 'having not given'
koq-s-ad-e-# 'having not caused to give'
o:d-ad-e-# 'having not run'
ha:r-ad-e-# 'having not jumped'

8.10.2. ADJECTIVAL PARTICIPLE

The Adjectival participle marker occurs after all verbal stems between (i) Past, (ii) Future and (iii) Negative markers and open juncture. The Adjectival Participle constructions are followed by a nominal construction e.g. a noun in a sentence.

{a} ~ -a

- E.g. *a:-d-a#* 'that which became'
ho:-d-a# 'that which has gone'
ban-d-a# 'that which has come'
a:g-s-id-a 'that which causes to become'

- a:-v-a#* 'that which will become'
ho:-v-a# 'that which will go'
a:g-ad-a# 'that which will not become'
ho:g-ad-a# 'that which will not go'

8.11. NUMBER MARKERS

$$St \pm Cs + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Past \\ Fut. \end{array} \right\} \pm Present +$$

8.11.1. SINGULAR

Singular number is overtly marked only between the Present tense and Person Markers.

$$\{n\} \quad \infty -n- \quad \infty -y- \quad \infty -d-$$

$\infty -n-$ occurs between Present tense and First Person marker.

- E.g. *a|-t-a-n-e* → *at-t-a-n-e* 'cry-I'
a|i-id-a-n-e → *a|-d-a-n-e* 'measure-I'
ma:ḡ-s-i-Ø-n-e 'cause to do-I'
ir-d-a-n-e → *id-d-a-n-e* 'remain-I'

$\infty -y-$ occurs between Present tense and 2nd person markers.

- E.g. *orṅg-i-Ø-y-a* 'become bent, you sg.'
ho:-d-i-y-a 'go-you sg.'
ma:ḡ-i-y-a 'do, you sg.'

$\infty -d-$ occurs elsewhere.

- E.g. *orṅg-i-Ø-d-e* 'bends, some one/it'
ma:ḡ-i-Ø-d-e → *ma:ḡ-Ø-Ø-d-e* 'does,
 some one/it'

8.11.2. PLURAL

{*re*} ∞ -*ɔ*-, ∞ -*ve*-, ∞ -*re*-, ∞ -*ər*-

∞ -*ɔ*- occurs after (i) Past (ii) Future and (iii) Hortative markers and before (i) First and (ii) second person markers, which are unmarked.

- E.g. *orŋg-id-ɔ-∅* 'bent, they'
orŋg-uv-ɔ-∅ 'will bend, they'
aɭ-s-id-ɔ-∅ 'caused to cry'
aɭ-s-uv-ɔ-∅ 'will cause to cry-they'
aɭ-t-ɔ-∅ → *at-t-ɔ-∅* 'cried-they'
koɖ-ɔn-ɔ-∅ 'let give-we'

∞ -*ve* occurs after Present tense markers and before 1st and 3rd person markers which are unmarked.

- E.g. *kəɖi-d-a-ve-∅* → *kəɖ-d-a-ve-∅* 'cut-they'
orŋg-i-∅-ve-∅ → *orŋg-u-∅-ve-∅* 'bend-they/we'

∞ -*re* occurs after present tense marker and before 2nd person marker which is unmarked.

- E.g. *bari-id-a-re-∅* → *bar-d-a-re-∅* 'write you'
koɖ-t-a-re-∅ → *koɭ-t-a-re* 'give-you (pl./hon.)'
ma:ɖ-i-∅-re-∅ 'do-you (pl./hon.)'

∞ -*ər* occurs after Past and Future tense marker, and before 2nd person marker.

- E.g. *ban-d-ər-i* 'came-you (pl./hon.)'
ta:-v-ər-i 'will bring-you (pl. hon.)'
koɖ-uv-ər-i 'will give-you (pl./hon.)'
koɖ-t-ər-i → *koɭ-t-ər-i* 'gave-you (pl./hon.)'
koɖ-s-uv-ər-i 'will cause you (pl./hon.)'

$\infty - \emptyset$ occurs elsewhere.

- E.g. *koḍ-t-∅-e* 'gave, we'
tin-d-∅-e 'ate-we'
uṇ-ḍ-∅-e 'ate (a meal) we'
ban-∅-i → *bann-∅-i* 'come you (pl./hon.)'
koḍ-∅-i 'give you (pl/hon)'

8.12. PERSON

$$St \pm Cs + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Past \\ Fut. \end{array} \right\} \pm Present + NM +$$

8.12.1. FIRST PERSON

$\{e\} \sim -e, \sim -\emptyset$

$\sim -e$ occurs after sg. and pl. markers which are unmarked.

- E.g. *aḷ-t-∅-e* → *at-t-∅-e* 'cried, I/we'
koḍ-t-∅-e → *koṭ-t-∅-e* 'gave, I/we'
koḍ-uv-∅-e 'will give I/we'

$\sim -\emptyset$ occurs elsewhere.

- E.g. *koḍ-t-a-ve-∅* → *koṭ-t-a-ve-∅* 'give, I/we'
koḍ-ṇ-ṇ-∅ 'let give-we'
kəḍi-s-i-∅-ve-∅ → *kəḍ-s-u-∅-ve-∅* 'will cause to cut, I/we'

8.12.2. SECOND PERSON

$\{a\} \sim -a, \sim -i, \sim -ni, \sim -\emptyset$

$\sim -a$ occurs after singular number markers, \emptyset and *y*.

- E.g. *iḷi-id-∅-a* → *iḷ-d-∅-a* 'alighted, you'
iḷi-s-id-∅-a → *iḷ-s-id-∅-a* 'caused to alight, you'
iḷi-id-i-y-a → *iḷ-d-i-y-a* 'aligt-you'
iḷi-s-i-y-a → *iḷ-s-i-y-a* 'cause to alight you'

~ -i occurs (i) after the plural marker -ər- and (ii) in the consonant ending stems after the plural marker Ø.

- E.g. *a|-t-ər-Ø-i* → *at-t-ər-i* 'cried, you'
a|-s-id-ər-i 'caused to cry, you'
koḍ-uv-ər-i 'will give you'
ban-Ø-i → *bann-Ø-i* 'came you'
koḍ-Ø-i 'give you'
koḍ-s-Ø-i 'cause to give-you'
bar-s-Ø-i 'cause to come, you'

~ -ni occurs in *i* ending stems after the plural marker Ø.

- E.g. *a|i-Ø-ni* 'measure, you'
taḍi-Ø-ni 'stop, you'
bigi-Ø-ni 'tighten, you'

~ -Ø occurs elsewhere.

- E.g. *bari-id-a-re-Ø* → *bar-d-a-re-Ø* 'write you'
koḍ-ṭ-a-re-Ø → *koṭ-ṭ-a-re-Ø* 'give, you'
ma:ḍ-i-Ø-re-Ø 'do, you'

8.12.3 THIRD PERSON

{*du*} ~ -du, ~ -odu, ~ -ti, ~ -əti, ~ -e, ~ -Ø

~ -du occurs after the singular number marker Ø, following the Future tense marker *u* or Ø.

- E.g. *a:-Ø-Ø-du* 'will become some one, it'
ho:-Ø-Ø-du 'will go, some one, it'
koḍ-u-Ø-du 'will give some one, it'
hari-Ø-Ø-du 'will tear, some one, it'
nekk-u-Ø-du 'will lick, some one, it'
koḍ-s-u-Ø-du 'will cause to give, some one, it'

~ -*odu* occurs after the singular number marker \emptyset following the Future tense marker -*b*-.

E.g. *uŋ-b- \emptyset -odu* → *um-b- \emptyset -odu* 'will eat some one/it'

tin-b- \emptyset -odu → *tim-b- \emptyset -odu* 'will eat some one/it'

~ -*ti* occurs after the singular marker \emptyset occurring after Past tense marker *i* or \emptyset .

E.g. *ubb-i- \emptyset -ti* 'swollen, some one/it'

ubb-s-i- \emptyset -ti → *ubb-s-i- \emptyset -ti* 'caused to swell some one, it'

a:- \emptyset - \emptyset -ii 'became, some one it'

~ -*əti* occurs after the singular marker \emptyset following a Past tense marker which is *t*, *ʃ*, *k*, *d* or *ɖ*.

E.g. *aʃ-t- \emptyset -əti* → *at-t- \emptyset -əti* 'cried, some one/it'

koɖ-ʃ- \emptyset -əti → *koʃ-ʃ- \emptyset -əti* 'gave, some one, it'

ed-d- \emptyset -əti 'woke up, some one/it'

~ -*e* occurs after singular marker *d*- following the Present tense marker.

E.g. *aʃ-t-a-d-e* → *at-t-a-d-e* 'cries, some one, it'

aʃ-s-i- \emptyset -d-e 'causes to cry, some one/it'

~ - \emptyset occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *ban-d-ɔ- \emptyset* 'came they'

tin-b-ɔ- \emptyset → *tim-b-ɔ- \emptyset* 'will eat, they'

a:-d-ɔ- \emptyset 'became they'

bar-li- \emptyset 'let come, some one/it'

bar-əli- \emptyset → *tin-əli- \emptyset* 'let eat, some one/it'

Chapter 9

Clitics

The Free Forms which are neither declined nor conjugated and also the Bound Forms, which are void of conjugational or declensional functions, though, in some morphological constructions, they can co-occur with declensional or conjugational suffixes, are called Clitics. These clitics can be grouped into three categories viz., (i) Post Junctural (ii) Pre-Junctural and (iii) Inter-Junctural clitics. The Demonstratives and Interrogatives are Post Junctural clitics, which form the base for the larger constructions. The Pre-Junctural clitics are those, which occur before word junctures (as suffixes) i.e. in non-declined form in some instances. The Inter-Junctural clitics are those which occur as free forms between two word junctures. This can be neither declined nor conjugated.

9.1. POST JUNCTURAL CLITICS

9.1.1. *Demonstrative Clitics*

These indicate proximity and remoteness of things, or action they refer to and are divided into two classes as, (i) Proximate and (ii) Remote.

9.1.1.1. PROXIMATE

{i:} ~ -i: ~ hi:-, ~ iv- ~ i-

(i) ~ i: occurs before *ga*, the clitic of time.

E.g. i: 'this'

i:-ga 'now'

(ii) $\sim hi:-$ occurs before $-nge$, the clitic of manner.

E.g. $hi:-nge$ 'in this manner'

(iii) $\sim iv-$ occurs before third person marker $-\bar{a}-$.

E.g. $\sim iv-\bar{a}-$ 'this man' (19)

(iv) $\sim i-$ occurs elsewhere.

E.g. $i-li \rightarrow i-lli$ 'here' (21)

$i-ta \rightarrow i-tta$ 'this side' (21)

$i-nta$ 'of this kind'

$i-s\ddot{r}i$ 'this much'

$i-\emptyset-di$ 'this thing (or woman)'

$i-ndi$ 'today'

9.1.1.2. REMOTE

$\{a:\}$ $\sim a:-$ $\sim ha:-$ $\sim a-$

(i) $\sim a:-$ occurs before $-ga$ the clitic of time.

E.g. $a:$ 'that'

$a:-ga$ 'then'

(ii) $ha:-$ occurs before $-nge$, the clitic of manner.

E.g. $ha:nge$ 'in that manner'

(iii) $\sim av-$ before third person marker $-\bar{a}-$.

E.g. $av-\bar{a}-$ (19)

(iv) $a-$ occurs elsewhere. (21)

E.g. $a-li \rightarrow a-lli$ 'there'

$a-ta \rightarrow a-tta$ 'that side' (21)

$a-nta$ 'of that kind'

$a-s\ddot{r}i$ 'that much'

$a-ndi$ 'that time, then'

$a-\emptyset-di$ 'that thing/woman'

9.2.5. CLITIC OF TIME {*ga*} ~ *-kana*, ~ *-ndi* ~ *-ga* ~ *-gał*(i) ~ *-kana* occurs after verb stems.E.g. *a:-kana* 'when it happens'*ho:kana* 'when some one goes'*kođi-kana* 'when some one gives'(ii) ~ *-ndi* is a clitic denoting time which may mean either day or more than a day when it occurs after the Remote Demonstrative and Interrogative clitics. With the Proximate Demonstrative clitic it always denotes a day. The constructions are declinable to Dative, Ablative and Genitive cases only.

-ga and *gał* also denote time but the constructions always refer to a time of shorter duration. These are phonetically predictable with the above, since they occur always after the demonstrative allomorphs having long vowels, while the above one occurs only after a short vowel.

E.g. *i-ndi* 'today'*a-ndi* 'then or that day or days'*e-ndi* 'when' (month/year etc.)*i-ndi-nda* 'from this day'(ii) ~ *-ga* occurs before #, or suffixes beginning with consonant.E.g. *i:-ga* 'now'*a:-ga* 'then'*i-ga-nda* 'from now'(iii) ~ *-gał-* occurs before vowel beginning suffixes. It has an alternant form *-gaŋ*, when the Dative case marker follows.E.g. *i:gał-e:* → *i:gəłe:* 'now only' (16)*i-gaŋ-i-ge* → *i:-gəŋ-i-ge* 'for this moment, time'

9.2.6. CLITIC OF MANNER {*nge*} ~ *-nge*

This occurs after the Demonstrative and Interrogative bases having the phonemic shape *hV:-*. The whole construction is indeclinable.

- E.g. *hi:-nge* 'in this manner'
ha:-nge 'in that manner'
he:-nge 'in what manner'

9.2.7. CLITIC OF PURPOSE {*ke*} ~ *-ke* ∞ *-ni*

This occurs only after the Interrogative bases and the constructions are indeclinable ones.

- E.g. *e:-ke* 'why'
e:-ni 'what'

The latter has multiple function in different environments in a sentence as follows:

- (i) *e:-ni* occurs as qualifier, if a noun follows it immediately.

- E.g. *e:-ni suddi* 'what news'

- (ii) It is a clitic of purpose when it is followed by a verb which does not have an object in a sentence:

- E.g. *e:-ni banda* "why have you come"

- (iii) *e:-ni* is a quantifier, when it is followed by verb which can have an object in a sentence:

- E.g. *e:-ni koṭṭa* 'what have you given'

9.2.8. EMPHATIC CLITIC {*e:*} ~ *-e:*

This clitic occurs both after the nouns and other constructions of clitics and verbal participles.

E.g. *av-a-n-e*: 'only he'

a:-ga|-e: 'even at that time' (16)

koḍ-ṭ-e: 'having given only' (5)

9.2.9. CONJUNCTIVE CLITIC {*u*:} ~ *u*:, ∞ *matte*

There are two types of conjunctive clitics, viz., Free clitic and Bound clitic. Free clitic occurs (i) between two nouns or two constructions of clitics which can be declined and also (ii) between two verbal participles. The bound clitic occurs (i) after nouns, (ii) other constructions of clitics and (iii) also after the verbal participles. Always this bound clitic occurs with a pair of words. When it occurs after the Interrogative pronoun only, the pronoun gives the meaning 'who-ever', 'what-ever' etc.

E.g. noun-noun:

akkā-n-u: *taṅge-n-u*: 'elder & younger sister'

ayye-n-u: *appa-n-u*: 'mother & father'

Participle-participle:

koḍ-ṭ-u: *tand-u*: 'having given & having bought'

Clitic-clitic:

ha:-ṅg-u: *hi:-ṅg-u* 'in that and this manner'

The free clitic *matte* means 'and' when it occurs between two similar parts of speech and the same means 'after' when two different parts of speech occur before and after it.

E.g. *appa matte avva* 'father and mother'

koṭṭi matte tandi 'having given and having brought'

koṭṭi matte tegi 'take after having given'

tindi matte kuḍi 'drink after having eaten'

-*u*: occurs after the Interrogative Pronoun.

ya:v-a-n-u 'who-ever'

ya:-Ø-r-u: 'who-ever'

9.2.10. CLITIC OF INTERROGATION {o:} ~ -ɔ, ~ -o:

~ -ɔ, occurs after (i) nouns (ii) other constructions of clitics and (iii) also after verbs when it occurs after the Interrogative construction of location, viz. *e-lli* 'where', it suggest doubt about the location.

- E.g. *ha:ŋɔ-ɔ* '(is) it in that manner?'
a-lli-y-ɔ '(is) it there?'
a:-ga!-ɔ → *a:-gə!-ɔ* '(is) it then?'
av-a-n-ɔ '(is) it that man?'
ba:-t-ɔ 'did some one come?'
e-lli-y-ɔ 'somewhere'

~ -o: occurs after the gender number markers when the construction means 'some one or some'-a collective pronoun. The determination of the number of the person referred to is done only by the corresponding verb. That is, if the person referred to is a single individual (inferior) the concordng verb will have singular number marker and plural marker if the person referred to is either honorific or more than one individual.

- E.g. *ya:v-a-n-o:* 'some one (single individual)'
ya:-∅-r-o: 'some one or some persons, of whom the speaker is not certain'

9.2.11. INTENSIVE CLITIC {a:ri} ~ -a:ri

-a:ri occurs after (i) nouns, (ii) constructions of other clitics and (iii) also verbal participles'

- E.g. *av-a-m-a:ri* 'at least he'
a-∅-d-a:ri 'at least she/or it'
he:-ng-a:ri 'in whatever manner'
e:-n-a:ri 'whatever'
koq-t-a:ri 'at least having given'

In comparing *-a:ri* with the corresponding SK form, it can be analysed as having a verb root *a:g-* 'to become', the Past tense marker *-d-*, and the condition suffix *-are*. The loss of a consonant/syllable of the word and contracting the word is very common in GK. e.g. *ho:dane* 'I go' → *ho:ne*; etc. In SK, the corresponding form *a:daru:* 'even if it happens', can occur in the initial position of sentence and so has more freedom of occurrence. However, it is not so in GK for the bound form *-a:ri* and therefore, it is classified among the clitics.

9.2.12 DIMUNITIVE-ADDRESSIVE CLITIC {*ne*} ~ *-ne*

~ *-ne* is used in addressing youngsters, and also one's wife (a custom now very rare). This is equivalent to SK *-e* for females, and *-o:* for males. The corresponding forms in Tamil is *-di* for female and *-da* for male.

This morpheme occurs (1) after the constructions of other clitics, (except those of (i) Conjunctives, (ii) *-nta*, the Manner clitic (iii) Interrogative and (iv) Intensive clitics) (2) after finite verbs and imperative verbs and (3) after nouns also.

a-lli-ne 'there (you see) i. e. there, my little one/
dear'

i-tt-a-ne 'this side, my little/dear one'

e-ṣṭi-ne 'how much, my little/dear one?'

av-a-ne 'he, my little/dear one'

ya-Ø-ne 'who, my little/dear one?'

a-ndi-ne 'that time my little/dear one'

ban-n-e-ne 'I come, my little/dear one'

koḍu-v-e-ne 'I will give my little/dear one'

ba:-ne 'come, my little/dear one'

akka-ne 'It is elder sister, my little/dear one'

mara-ne 'It is tree, my little/dear one'

9.3. INTERJUNCTURAL CLITIC

9.3.1. DUBITATIVE CLITIC {gaḍa} -gaḍa

This is an Interjunctural clitic, like the conjunctive free clitic -*matte*. The Conjunctive is the one having both Free and Bound Clitic forms. Since, it has already been treated under the corresponding heading it has not been treated here again, to avoid repetition.

-*gaḍa*- occurs at the end of an utterance, when the whole utterance suggests the uncertainty of an action or a thing which is referred by the preceding word. Its corresponding forms in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Tulu are. -*a:m*, -*aṭa*, -*atre*, and -*ge* respectively. (In modern Kannada it occurs as ante, though in Old and Middle Kannada, we find numerous examples of the example -*gaḍa*, occurring in conversational situation. Though a twentieth century poet has used in his work written in Old Kannada style, its use in Modern Standard dialect is quite strange. It however, naturally exists in some social dialects of Kannada, viz., Havyaka and Gowda Kannada).

~*gaḍa* has an alternant form -*ḍa* which occurs after the obligative verbs in a hasty speech.

E.g. *baroku + gaḍa* → *barokḍa* 'It seems you must come'

koḍsoka + gaḍu → *kodsok-ḍa* 'it seems, you must cause to give'

gaḍa occurs elsewhere

E.g. *tamba gaḍa* 'come bring it'
koḍudu gaḍa 'it appears some one will give'
av ā-gaḍa 'it is he, it seems'
appa gaḍa 'it is father, it appears'

A finite verb also is made use of in order to express uncertainty, which corresponds to English expression 'it appears'. The finite verb *kaṇḍade* Lit., 'it/some-one sees' is used in expressions like *av-ā-kaṇḍade* 'it appears, it is he', *ta:du kaṇḍade* 'it appears, some one will bring (it)'.

9.3.2. NEGATIVE CLITIC {*bottī*} ~ *-bottī*

-bottī- 'not possible' occurs in sentences having subjects declined to instrumental or dative cases.

- E.g. *na-nn-a-nda bottī* 'not possible by me'
ni-nn-a-nda bottī 'not possible by you,
av-ā-nda bottī 'not possible by him'
a-Ø-d-ar-nda bottī 'not possible by it/she'
na-ñ-ge bottī 'not possible to me'
ni-ñ-ge bottī 'not possible to you'

9.3.3. CLITIC OF ENTREATING {*bala*} ~ *-bala-*

-bala- occurs after the nouns, Imperative verbs and other verbs also. It means 'you see'

- E.g. *na:- bala* 'it is I you see'
aṇṇa bala 'it is elder brother you see'
akki bala 'I agree you see'
koḍu bala 'you give, you see'
koḍudu bala 'some one will give you see'

9-A. STEM ALTERNANTS

9-A.1. VERB STEM ALTERNANTS

1. *ki:l* ~ *kīl-*

~*ki:l-* occurs before vowels.

E.g. *ki:l-i* 'uproot' (you sg.)

~*kīl-* elsewhere.

E.g. *kīl-t-ɔ-Ø* → *kit-t-ɔ-Ø* 'uprooted-they'

2. *sa:y-* ~ *sa:-* ~ *say-*
 ~*say* occurs before *-t-*
 E.g. *say-t-∅-∅* → *sat-t-∅-∅* 'died-they'
 ~*sa:-* occurs before *-v-u*
 E.g. *sa:-v-u* 'death'
 ~*sa:y-* occurs elsewhere
 E.g. *sa:y-∅-i* 'die-you (sg.)'
sa:y-uv-∅-a 'will die-you (sg.)'
3. *be:y-* ~ *be:ñ-* ~ *be:-* ~ *ben-*
 ~*ben-* occurs before *-d-*
 E.g. *ben-d-a-d-e* 'boils-it'
ben-d-a 'that which boiled'
 ~*be:-* occurs before *-ti* and *-si*
 E.g. *be:-∅-ti-∅* 'boiled-it'
be:-si 'boil (it)-you (sg.)'
be:ñ- occurs before *-ke*.
 E.g. *be:ñ-ke* 'hotness'
be:y occurs elsewhere.
 E.g. *be:y-uv-a* 'that which will boil'
be:y-ad-a 'that which has not boiled'
4. *sall-* ~ *san-*
 ~*san-* occurs before *-d-*
 E.g. *san-d-a* 'that which has gone'
 ~*sall-* occurs elsewhere.
 E.g. *sall-uv-a* 'that which will go'
sall-ad-a 'that which will not go'
sall-i-si 'cause to go (you-sg)'

5. *tin-* ∞ *ti:n-*

∞ *tin-* occurs before noun derivative suffix *-i*

E.g. *t:ni-i* 'eating, eatable'

~ *tin-* occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *tin-Ø-i* 'eat, you (sg.)'

tin-Ø-i 'eat you (hon/pl.)'

tin-d-a 'that which is eaten'

6. *ka:y-* ~ *ka:-*

~ *ka:-* occurs before consonants.

E.g. *ka:-d-a* 'that which has become warm, or that which has some one waited for'

ka:-Ø-Ø-ti 'something has become warm' or
'some one waited'

ka:y- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *ka:y-uv-a* 'that which will become warm or that will wait-some one'

7. *be:d-a baq-a*

baq-a occurs after Infinitive verbs

E.g. *koq-baqa* 'don't give-you' (sg.)

ma:d-baqa 'don't do-you' (sg.)

be:d-a occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *na-ni-ge be:da* 'don't want-to me'

8. *ille* ~ *-ile* ~ *-le*

~ *-le* occurs after Past Finite verbs ending in *-ti*

E.g. *koq-t-Ø -a-ti-le* →

kot-t-Ø a-ti-le 'did not give-someone'

a:-Ø-Ø-ti-le 'did not happen -it'

~ *-ile* occurs after verbal nouns.

- E.g. *ma:ḍ-ike-ile* →
ma:ḍ-ik-ile 'will not do' (lit., doing will not)
ho:-ke-ile →
ho:-k-ile 'will not go' (lit., going will not)

~ *ille* occurs elsewhere

- E.g. *adi ille* 'it is not present'
pustaka ille 'book is not (present)'

9. *koll-u* ~ *kon*.

~ *kon-* occurs before *-d-*

- E.g. *kon-d-a* 'that which is killed'
koll-u occurs elsewhere:

- E.g. *koll-uv-a* 'that which will be killed'
koll-Ø-u 'kill-you' (sg.)
koll-Ø-i 'kill-you' (hon/pl.)

10. *tar-* ~ *ta:r-* ~ *ta:-* ~ *tan-*

~ *tan-* occurs before *-d*, *-n* and *-i*.

- E.g. *tan-d-a* 'that which has brought'
tan-Ø-Ø-n-e 'bring-I'
tan-Ø-i 'bring-you' (hon/pl.)

~ *ta:-* occurs before infinite marker *-ke* and future tense markers also.

- E.g. *ta:ke* 'to bring'
ta:-v-Ø-e 'will bring-I'
ta:-Ø-Ø-du 'will bring-some one'

~ *ta-* occurs before *-m-*

- E.g. *ta-m-ba* 'fetch it'

~*ta:r* occurs before -*a*

E.g. *ta:r-ad-a* 'that which has not been brought'

~ *tar-* occurs elsewhere:

E.g. *tar-bada* 'don't bring'

tar-əki 'can bring'

tar-oku 'must bring'

11. *bar* ~ *barr-* ~ *ban-* ~ *ba:-* ∞ *ba-*

∞ *ba* occurs after *ta-m-*

E.g. *ta-m-ba* 'fetch you' (sg.)

~ *ba* occurs before imperative marker \emptyset and also the third person marker -*du*

E.g. *ba:- \emptyset* 'come-you' (sg.)

ba:- \emptyset - \emptyset -du 'will come-some one'

~*ban-* occurs before -*d-*, -*n* and -*i*

E.g. *ban-d-a* 'that which has come'

ban- \emptyset - \emptyset -n-e 'come-I'

ban- \emptyset -i 'come-you' (pl./hon.)

~*ba:r-* occurs before -*a*.

E.g. *ba:r-ad-a* 'that which has not come'

~*bar-* occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *bar-bada* 'don't come'

bar-əki 'can come'

bar-oku 'must come'

12. *a:gi*, ~*a:-* ~*a-*

~ *a-* occurs before -*kki* the intensive marker.

E.g. *a-kki* 'yes, alright, will become'

~a- occurs before consonants except -s-

- E.g. *a:-ku* 'must become'
a:-d-a 'that which has become'
a:-∅-∅-n-e 'become-I'
a:-∅-∅-ti 'it happened'

~a:gi- occurs elsewhere.

- E.g. *a:g-ad-a* 'that which should not become'
a:g-i 'having become'
a:g-si 'cause to become'

13. *ho:gu* ~ *ho:*

~*ho:g-* occurs before vowels.

- E.g. *ho:g-i* 'having gone'
ho:g-əli 'let (it) go'
ho:g-ad-a 'that which has not gone'

~*ho:-* occurs elsewhere.

- E.g. *ho:v-∅-a* 'will go-you (sg.)'
ho:-d-∅-e 'went-I/we'
ho:-∅-tu-∅ 'went some one/it'
ho:-ke 'to go'

14. *ir-* ~ *id-* ~ *ill-*

~*ill-* occurs before Negative marker -ad-

- E.g. *ill-ad-a* 'that which is not present'

~*id-* occurs before -d

- E.g. *id-d-∅-a* 'you were (present)'

~ *ir-* occurs elsewhere.

- E.g. *ir-əli* → *ir-li* 'let (it) be'
ir-uv-∅-e 'I will be (present)'

ir-ike 'to be present'
ireku 'must be present'

15. *ka:n-* ~ *kaŋ-*

~*kaŋ-* occurs before *-d-*

E.g. *kaŋ-d-i* 'having seen'

~*ka:n* occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *ka:n-ad-a* 'that which is not seen'

ka:n-b-a → *ka:m-b-a*

'that which will be seen'

16. *bi:l* ~ *bi:* ~ *bid-*

~*bid-* occurs before *-d*

E.g. *bid-d-a* 'that which fell'

~*bi:* occurs before *-ti*

E.g. *bi:Ø-Ø-ti* 'it fell'

~*bi:l* occurs elsewhere.

E.g. *bi:l-uv-Ø-a* 'will fall-you (sg.)'

bi:l-ike 'to fall'

bi:l-eli 'let (it) fall'

APPENDIX

SK and GK Word List

The lexical items of both SK and GK are listed below in order to facilitate comparison between them. The first column gives the SK Words and the corresponding GK Words are given in the second column. The meaning of the vocables is given in the third column.

SK words are transliterated with the corresponding phonetic symbols for the respective graphemic symbols. In SK there is no contrast between *e*-*E*, *o*-*ɔ*, *a*-*ə*. However, in one pair of examples, *e* and *E* seem to contrast in SK. E.g. *ele* - calling attention from an inferior person; *ElE* 'leaf'. Since there are no separate orthographic symbols for *e* and *E*, both of them are transcribed with *e* only as *ele*. In pronunciation, they are kept distinct. Considering only the written form of such words, this distinction is ignored here in counting the common words shared both by SK and GK. In case of the other two pairs of vowels, the question does not arise as to their contrast and therefore, the GK words having *ɔ*, and *ə* are not equalised with the corresponding SK words having *o* and *a*, in counting the shared words.

An attempt is made to count the frequency of the words beginning with different vowels and syllables. Their percentages are worked out for individual items. A percentage of shared words in particular syllabic types is also worked out to

investigate in which kind of initial syllables the vocables tend to change. All these are arranged in tables given below and these tables may give an idea of the exact relationship between the two dialects mentioned above. In most cases the grammatical rules are not quite helpful to demarcate the difference between the dialects and also it is felt by many that the dialects manifest their difference from one another through their vocabulary.

The percentage of the vocables shared etc., will help us to know to what extent there is commonness or differences between these two dialects in a quantitative manner. However, GK also has considerable differences from SK in its phonology as well as grammar. The readings on the vocabulary are given as a supplementary item for them though SK and GK are not compared thoroughly, in phonology and morphology except for a small attempt made in my paper, Standard Kannada and Gowda Kannda, a synchronic comparison presented in the Seminar on Dravidian Languages and published by CAS in Linguistics, Annamalai University.

TABLE I

Percentage of words beginning with different individual syllables

Syllable	Total	Total shared words	% of Total	% of Total shared	$\frac{\text{Shared}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$ in each
<i>a</i>	114	39	5.96	1.98	34.21
<i>a:</i>	31	11	1.57	0.56	35.48
<i>i</i>	44	11	2.23	0.56	25.00
<i>i:</i>	8	2	0.41	0.10	25.00
<i>u</i>	46	19	2.33	0.96	41.30

Syllable	Total	Total shared words	% of Total	% of Total shared	$\frac{\text{Shared}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$ in each
<i>u:</i>	6	5	0.30	0.25	83.33
<i>e</i>	45	11	2.28	0.56	24.44
<i>e:</i>	12	2	0.61	0.10	16.66
<i>o</i>	50	10	2.54	0.51	40.00
<i>o:</i>	10	6	0.51	0.30	60.00
<i>ka</i>	88	17	4.46	0.86	19.32
<i>ka:</i>	20	3	1.01	0.152	15.00
<i>ki</i>	12	1	0.61	0.05	8.33
<i>ki:</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>ku</i>	29	16	1.47	0.81	55.17
<i>ku:</i>	6	4	0.30	0.20	66.67
<i>ke</i>	18	7	0.91	0.36	38.89
<i>ke:</i>	5	3	0.25	0.15	60.00
<i>ko</i>	30	8	1.52	0.41	26.67
<i>ko:</i>	14	9	0.71	0.46	66.67
<i>kh</i>	2				
<i>ga</i>	24	5	1.22	0.25	12.50
<i>ga:</i>	7	7	0.361	0.361	100.00
<i>gi</i>	4	1	0.20	0.05	25.00
<i>gi:</i>	2	0	0.10		
<i>gu</i>	16	7	0.81	0.36	43.75
<i>gu:</i>	6	5	0.30	0.25	83.33
<i>ge</i>	9	1	0.46	0.05	11.11
<i>ge:</i>	5	3	0.25	0.15	60.00
<i>go</i>	10	2	0.51	0.10	20.00
<i>go:</i>	8	5	0.41	0.25	37.50
<i>gh</i>	1	0	0.05		
<i>ca</i>	18	8	0.91	0.41	44.44

Syllable	Total	Total shared words	% of Total	% of Total shared	$\frac{\text{Shared}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$ in each
<i>ca:</i>	3	0	0.15		
<i>ci</i>	14	2	0.71	0.10	14.29
<i>ci:</i>	1	1	0.05	0.05	100.00
<i>cu</i>	2	1	0.10	0.05	50.00
<i>cu:</i>	1	0	0.05		
<i>ce</i>	4	2	0.20	0.10	50.00
<i>ce:</i>	1	0	0.05		
<i>cau-</i>	1	0	0.05		
<i>ja</i>	10	2	0.51	0.10	20.00
<i>ja:</i>	7	3	0.36	0.15	42.86
<i>ji</i>	3	0	0.15		
<i>ji:</i>	3	1	0.15	0.05	33.33
<i>je</i>	3	0	0.15		
<i>jo</i>	2	0	0.20		
<i>jo:</i>	4	2	0.20	0.10	50.00
<i>jv</i>	2	0	0.10		
<i>to</i>	1	1	0.05	0.05	100.00
<i>tr</i>	1	0	0.05		
<i>da</i>	1	1	0.05	0.05	100.00
<i>da:</i>	1	1	0.05	0.05	100.00
<i>do</i>	1	1	0.05	0.05	100.00
<i>ta</i>	34	6	1.72	0.30	17.65
<i>ta:</i>	6	2	0.30	0.101	33.33
<i>ti</i>	15	4	0.76	0.20	80.00
<i>tu</i>	15	6	0.76	0.30	40.00
<i>tu:</i>	3	2	0.15	0.10	66.67
<i>te</i>	10	1	0.51	0.05	10.00
<i>te:</i>	4	0	0.51		
<i>to</i>	14	2	0.71	0.20	14.29

Syllable	Total	Total shared words	% of Total	% of Total shared	$\frac{\text{Shared}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$ in each
<i>to:</i>	5	0	0.25		
<i>tr</i>	1	0	0.05		
<i>da</i>	12	6	0.61	0.30	50.00
<i>da:</i>	8	1	0.41	0.05	12.50
<i>di</i>	2	1	0.20	0.05	50.00
<i>di:</i>	2	0	0.20		
<i>du</i>	2	1	0.20	0.05	50.00
<i>du:</i>	2	2	0.20	0.20	100.00
<i>do</i>	5	1	0.25	0.50	20.00
<i>do:</i>	4	2	0.20	0.10	50.00
<i>na</i>	22	4	1.12	0.20	18.18
<i>na:</i>	16	6	0.81	0.30	37.50
<i>ni</i>	6	2	0.30	0.10	33.33
<i>ni:</i>	8	2	0.41	0.10	25.00
<i>nu</i>	5	1	0.25	0.05	20.00
<i>nu:</i>	6	4	0.30	0.20	66.67
<i>ne</i>	19	8	0.96	0.41	42.10
<i>ne:</i>	6	2	0.30	0.10	25.00
<i>no</i>	3	0	0.15		
<i>no:</i>	4	2	0.20	0.10	50.00
<i>pa</i>	22	8	1.12	0.41	36.36
<i>pa:</i>	6	2	0.30	0.10	33.33
<i>pi</i>	3	0	0.15		
<i>pi:</i>	3	2	0.15	0.10	66.67
<i>pu</i>	3	1	0.15	0.05	33.33
<i>pe</i>	3	0	0.15		
<i>pe:</i>	2	1	0.20	0.05	50.00
<i>po</i>	1	0	0.05		

Syllable	Total	Total shared words	% of Total	% of Total shared	$\frac{\text{Shared}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$ in each
<i>pr</i>	2	1	0.20	0.05	50.00
<i>ba</i>	53	11	2.69	0.56	20.75
<i>ba:</i>	19	4	0.96	0.20	21.05
<i>bi</i>	19	5	0.96	0.20	26.42
<i>bi:</i>	7	2	0.36	0.10	28.57
<i>bu</i>	4	2	0.20	0.10	50.00
<i>bu:</i>	2	2	0.10	0.10	100.00
<i>be</i>	27	7	1.37	0.36	25.93
<i>be</i>	12	8	0.61	0.41	66.67
<i>bo:</i>	4	1	0.20	0.05	25.00
<i>bo:</i>	2	1	0.10	0.05	50.00
<i>bha</i>	6	0	0.30		
<i>bha:</i>	0	0	0.15		
<i>ma</i>	48	10	2.43	0.51	12.50
<i>ma:</i>	9	2	0.46	0.10	22.22
<i>mi</i>	11	3	0.56	0.15	27.27
<i>mi:</i>	6	1	0.30	0.05	16.67
<i>mu</i>	33	14	1.67	0.78	42.42
<i>mu:</i>	9	5	0.46	0.25	55.56
<i>me</i>	8	2	0.41	0.10	25.00
<i>me:</i>	5	1	0.25	0.05	20.00
<i>mo</i>	17	3	0.86	0.15	17.65
<i>mo:</i>	3	2	0.15	0.10	66.67
<i>ya</i>	2	1	0.10	0.05	50.00
<i>ya:</i>	9	0	0.46		
<i>yo:</i>	2	2	0.10	0.10	100.00
<i>ra</i>	16	8	0.81	0.41	50.00
<i>ra:</i>	9	5	0.46	0.25	55.56

Syllable	Total	Total shared words	% of Total	% of Total shared	$\frac{\text{Shared}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$ in each
<i>ri</i>	1	1	0.05	0.05	100.00
<i>ri:</i>	2	2	0.10	0.10	100.00
<i>ru</i>	5	3	0.25	0.15	60.00
<i>ru:</i>	2	1	0.10	0.05	50.00
<i>re</i>	4	3	0.20	0.15	75.00
<i>ro</i>	2	1	0.10	0.05	50.00
<i>ro:</i>	2	2	0.10	0.10	100.00
<i>la</i>	11	6	0.56	0.30	54.55
<i>la:</i>	9	4	0.46	0.20	44.44
<i>li:</i>	1	1	0.05	0.05	100.00
<i>le</i>	1	1	0.05	0.05	100.00
<i>le:</i>	1	1	0.05	0.05	100.00
<i>lo</i>	1	1	0.05	0.05	100.00
<i>lo:</i>	1	0	0.05		
<i>va</i>	10	4	0.51	0.20	40.00
<i>va:</i>	10	3	0.51	0.15	30.00
<i>vi</i>	2	0	0.10		
<i>vi:</i>	3	1	0.15	0.05	33.33
<i>s'a</i>	3	0	0.15		
<i>s'a:</i>	3	0	0.15		
<i>s'i</i>	1	0	0.05		
<i>s'i:</i>	1	0	0.05		
<i>s'u</i>	2	0	0.10		
<i>s'y</i>	2	0	0.10		
<i>s'r</i>	1	0	0.05		
<i>sa</i>	48	16	2.43	0.81	33.33
<i>sa:</i>	21	8	1.07	0.41	38.09
<i>si</i>	10	1	0.51	0.05	10.00

Syllable	Total	Total shared words	% of Total	% of Total shared	$\frac{\text{Shared}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$ in each
<i>si:</i>	7	4	0.36	0.41	57.14
<i>su</i>	24	14	1.22	0.86	70.83
<i>su:</i>	6	4	0.30	0.20	66.66
<i>se</i>	4	2	0.20	0.10	50.00
<i>se:</i>	5	1	0.25	0.05	20.00
<i>so</i>	13	5	0.66	0.25	38.46
<i>sv</i>	3	0	0.15		
<i>ha</i>	73	24	3.70	1.22	32.87
<i>ha:</i>	22	5	1.12	0.25	22.73
<i>hi</i>	19	6	0.96	0.30	31.59
<i>hi:</i>	4	1	0.20	0.05	25.00
<i>hu</i>	27	17	1.37	0.86	63.00
<i>hu:</i>	5	4	0.25	0.20	80.00
<i>he</i>	29	8	1.47	0.41	27.59
<i>he:</i>	9	2	0.46	0.10	22.22
<i>ho</i>	40	11	2.03	0.56	27.50
<i>ho:</i>	8	6	0.41	0.30	75.00

OBSERVATION

From the above table the total of the shared words between SK and GK works out to be 21.12. from this it can be inferred that the rate of change of vocables between the two dialects is roughly eighty percent. In other words, GK shares only 20 words with SK for a bulk of 100 words.

Table 2 :— The quantifications of shared words. M=More, L=Low, E=Equal.

	<i>a</i>	<i>a:</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i:</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u:</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e:</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o:</i>
	L	M	E	E	L	M	M	L	L	M
<i>k</i>	M	L	M		L	M	L	M	L	M
<i>c</i>	M		L	M	M		M			
<i>t</i>									E	
<i>t</i>	L	M	M		L	M	M		M	
<i>p</i>	M	L		M	L	M		M		
<i>g</i>	L	M	M		L	M	L	M	L	M
<i>j</i>	L	M		M						M
<i>q</i>	E	E							E	E
<i>d</i>	M	L	M		L	M			L	M
<i>b</i>	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	M
<i>n</i>	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	L		M
<i>m</i>	L	M	L	M	L	M	M	L	L	M
<i>y</i>	M									M
<i>r</i>	L	M	E	E	M	L	M		L	M
<i>l</i>	M	L				M	E	E	M	
<i>v</i>	M	L								
<i>s</i>	L	M	L	M	M	L	M	L	M	L
<i>h</i>	M	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	M

Table :3 Table 2 re-arranged in the order of vowels of the first syllable.

	<i>a</i>	<i>a:</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i:</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u:</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e:</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o:</i>
<i>M</i>	8	9	6	6	3	11	8	4	3	11
<i>L</i>	9	6	4	2	10	2	3	5	8	1
<i>E</i>	1	1	2	2			1	1	2	1

Table 4 :— Total readings of the Table 3, arranged in short versus long vowels.

	Short Vowel.	Long Vowel.
M	28	41
L	34	16
E	6	5

OBSERVATION

1. When there are long vowels in word initial syllables, mostly there will not be any phonetic differences between SK and GK words. This is seen in the Table 3, where, except e:, all other long vowels have scored more number of Ms, than Ls.

2. The Phonetic differences between SK and GK are more when the initial syllable has a back vowel than when the initial syllable is having a short vowel. The Table 3 shows that front vowels including a and a: have scored equal or half of the number of Ms, in correspondence with the shared words having long vowels, whereas the ratio of Ms, scored in case of Back Vowels is wider than that of Front Vowels.

SK and GK word list

SK	GK	Meaning
<i>a</i>		
1. akka	akka	'elder sister'
2. akki	akki	'uncooked rice'
3. agaṇi	ta:ṭa	'latch'
4. agasa(maḍiva:la) moḍyaḷa		'washerman'
5. agaḷu	agəḷi	'moat'
6. agala	agala	'breadth'
7. agi	agi	'bite'
8. age	eḷḷi	'dig'
9. agga	agga	'cheap'
10. agrasa:le	agrasa:le	'cooking place in big temple'
11. agraha:ra	agra:ra	'brahmin colony'
12. aṇkaṇa	aṇṇaṇa (kaḷa)	'courtyard'
13. aṇke	aṇkE	'authority'
14. aṇke	aṇkE	'number, digit'
15. aṇgaḍi	aṇgiḍi	'shop'
16. aṇgay	aṇḡay	'palm of the hand'
17. aṇgaḷa	aṇgaḷa (ijjəḷi)	'courtyard'
18. aṇga:ta	aṇga:ta	'(to lie) on one's back'
19. aṇga:lu	aṇga:li	'sole of the foot'
20. aṇgi	kuḍta (aṇgi)	'shirt'
21. acce:ru	arda se:ri	'half a seer'
22. accu	acci	'press'

23.	<i>accukattu</i>	<i>accikətti</i>	'neatness'
24.	<i>ajja</i>	<i>ajjapa (ajja)</i>	'grand father (old man)'
25.	<i>ajji</i>	<i>uggava (ajji)</i>	'grand mother (old woman)'
26.	<i>añju</i>	<i>añji</i>	'to fear'
27.	<i>aḍake</i>	<i>aḍike</i>	'betel nut'
28.	<i>aḍagu</i>	<i>aḍingi</i>	'to hide oneself'
29.	<i>aḍaru</i>	<i>aḍəri</i>	'to climb up as creepers'
30.	<i>aḍaru</i>	<i>aḍəri</i>	'small branches'
31.	<i>aḍavu</i>	<i>aḍəvu</i>	'mortgage'
32.	<i>aḍi</i>	<i>aḍi</i>	'foot (to fill one's mouth)'
33.	<i>aḍipa:ya</i>	<i>aḍipa:ya</i>	'foundation'
34.	<i>aḍige</i>	<i>aḍige</i>	'cooking,
35.	<i>aḍige mane</i>	<i>aḍigkɔ:nE</i>	'kitchen'
36.	<i>aḍḍa</i>	<i>aḍḍa</i>	'across'
37.	<i>aḍḍaṇa</i>	<i>aḍyaṇa</i>	'shield'
38.	<i>aḍḍi</i>	<i>aḍḍi</i>	'obstacle'
39.	<i>aṇekattu</i>	<i>aṇekətti</i>	'dam'
40.	<i>aṇṇa</i>	<i>aṇṇa</i>	'elder brother'
41.	<i>aṇtu</i>	<i>aṇḍi (aṇi)</i>	'to come nearer'
42.	<i>aṇtu</i>	<i>go:ndu</i>	'gum'
43.	<i>aṇtu</i>	<i>aṇṭi</i>	'to stick'
44.	<i>atisa:ra</i>	<i>hɔṭṭEnda ho:du</i>	'dysentery'
45.	<i>atta</i>	<i>atta</i>	'that side'
46.	<i>atti</i>	<i>arti</i>	'fig tree (Ficus)'
47.	<i>attige</i>	<i>attige</i>	'elder sister'
48.	<i>atte</i>	<i>attE</i>	'mother-in-law,
			'paternal aunt'
49.	<i>adu</i>	<i>adṭi</i>	'that'

50.	<i>aduru</i>	<i>adiri</i>	'border (demar- cation)'
51.	<i>addu</i>	<i>kəntisi</i>	'to immerse, soak'
52.	<i>antara</i>	<i>antara</i>	'overhead place, used for storing small things'
53.	<i>antastu</i>	<i>antostu</i>	'level, elevated platform'
54.	<i>antastu</i>	<i>antəsti</i>	'level, status'
55.	<i>antu</i>	<i>antu</i>	'in that manner'
56.	<i>antha</i>	<i>anta</i>	'of that kind'
57.	<i>anda</i>	<i>porlu (anda)</i>	'beauty'
58.	<i>andada</i>	<i>porluna</i>	'that which is beautiful'
59.	<i>andu</i>	<i>andi</i>	'on that day'
60.	<i>apara:tri</i>	<i>nədi:rlə</i>	'midnight'
61.	<i>appa</i>	<i>appa</i>	'father'
62.	<i>abbara</i>	<i>abbara</i>	'ostentations'
63.	<i>amalu</i>	<i>amuli</i>	'intoxication'
64.	<i>ama:va:sye</i>	<i>ama:sE</i>	'new moon day'
65.	<i>amuku</i>	<i>amki</i>	'press'
66.	<i>ame</i>	<i>amE</i>	'purification after child birth'
67.	<i>ambaṭe</i>	<i>ambaṭE</i>	'n. of a tree'
68.	<i>amma</i>	<i>avva</i>	'mother'
69.	<i>ayivaju</i>	<i>ayvoji</i>	'amount'
70.	<i>aydu</i>	<i>aydi</i>	'five'
71.	<i>aynu:ru</i>	<i>aynu:ru</i>	'five hundred'
72.	<i>ayvaru</i>	<i>aydi:jena</i>	'five persons'
73.	<i>ayvattu</i>	<i>ayvatti</i>	'fifty'
74.	<i>ara</i>	<i>ara</i>	'file'
75.	<i>arake</i>	<i>aji:rṇa</i>	'indigestion'

133. *a:mas'aŋke* *həʔʔEnda ho:du* 'dysentery'
 134. *a:me* *e:mE* 'tortoise'
 135. *a:ya* *a:ya* 'traditional measurements for the construction of buildings'
 136. *a:yakəʔtu* *a:yakəʔʔi* 'appropriate dimension as in the construction of buildings'
 137. *a:rati* *a:reti* 'ceremonious showing of lamps before diety, bridegroom, bride, etc.'
 138. *a:ru* *a:ri* 'six'
 139. *a:runu:ru* *a:rnu:ru* 'six hundred'
 140. *a:se* *a:sE* 'desire'
 141. *a:sti* *a:sti* 'property'
 142. *a:spatre* *a:spatrE* 'hospital'
 143. *a:ha:ra* *ha:ra* 'offering (especially given to deity in the form of sacrificing animals)'
 144. *a:la* *honda* 'depth'
 145. *a:lu* *a:li* 'to rule'
 146. *a:lu* *a:li* 'man, servant'
 147. *ikku* *ikki* 'to serve food'
 148. *ikkula* *ikkuli* 'cutting pliers'
 149. *iŋgu* *iŋgi* 'the water to become dry'
 150. *ijjo:du* *erdiʔjotE* 'two pairs'

151.	<i>iṭṭige</i>	<i>iṭṭige</i>	'brick'
152.	<i>iḍi</i>	<i>iḍi</i>	'full'
153.	<i>iḍu</i>	<i>iṣi</i>	'to keep'
154.	<i>iḍḷi</i>	<i>iḍḷi</i>	'round shaped eat- able prepared out of rice and blackgram flour and steamed'
155.	<i>iṇuku</i>	<i>iṇki</i>	'to peep'
156.	<i>itta</i>	<i>itta</i>	'this side'
157.	<i>idiruttara</i>	<i>ediruttara</i>	'retorting'
158.	<i>idu</i>	<i>iḍi</i>	'this thing or woman'
159.	<i>iddalu</i>	<i>kəri</i>	'charcoal'
160.	<i>intu</i>	<i>intu</i>	'in this manner'
161.	<i>intha</i>	<i>inta</i>	'of this kind'
162.	<i>indu</i>	<i>iṇḍi</i>	'today, this time'
163.	<i>innu</i>	<i>inni</i>	'still, yet, and'
164.	<i>innu:ru</i>	<i>innu:ru</i>	'two hundred'
165.	<i>ippattamu:ru</i>	<i>ippaṭmu:ru</i>	'twenty three'
166.	<i>ippatteraḍu</i>	<i>ippaṭṭEṛḍi</i>	'twenty two'
167.	<i>ippattu</i>	<i>ippaṭṭi</i>	'twenty'
168.	<i>ippattondu</i>	<i>ippaṭtondu</i>	'twenty one'
169.	<i>ippattombattu</i>	<i>ippaṭombāṭi</i>	'twenty nine'
170.	<i>ibbani</i>	<i>ibbuni</i>	'dew'
171.	<i>ibbha:ga</i>	<i>Eṛḍi ba:ga</i>	'two halves'
172.	<i>immaḍi</i>	<i>immāḍi</i>	'twice'
		(<i>Eṛḍipa:lī</i>)	
173.	<i>iyatte</i>	<i>kla:sī</i>	'class, standard'
		(<i>kala:sī</i>)	
174.	<i>iri</i>	<i>iri</i>	'to pierce'
175.	<i>iru</i>	<i>iri</i>	'to be'
176.	<i>iruve</i>	<i>pijini</i>	'ant'
177.	<i>iruḷu</i>	<i>irli</i>	'night'

178.	<i>ila:khe</i>	<i>ila:kE</i>	'department'
179.	<i>ili</i>	<i>eli</i>	'rat'
180.	<i>illave</i>	<i>elleo</i>	'is it not [present]'
181.	<i>illi</i>	<i>illi</i>	'here'
182.	<i>ivattu</i>	<i>indi</i>	'today'
183.	<i>ivanu</i>	<i>ivā</i>	'this man'
184.	<i>ivaru</i>	<i>ivu</i>	'this man, these men (they)'
185.	<i>ivaḷu</i>	<i>idi</i>	'this woman, thing'
186.	<i>ivu</i>	<i>ivu</i>	'these things'
187.	<i>iṣṭu</i>	<i>iṣṭi</i>	'this much'
188.	<i>iḷi</i>	<i>iḷi</i>	'to climb down'
189.	<i>iḷita</i>	<i>iḷita</i>	'retarding of the sea'
190.	<i>iḷukalu</i>	<i>iḷija:ri</i>	'downward gradient'
<i>i:</i>			
191.	<i>i:</i>	<i>i:</i>	'this'
192.	<i>i:ke</i>	<i>idi(ivu)</i>	'this women (they)'
193.	<i>i:gale</i>	<i>i:gəle</i>	'now itself'
194.	<i>i:ju</i>	<i>mi:sṭi</i>	'swim'
195.	<i>i:ṭi</i>	<i>i:ṭi</i>	'spear'
196.	<i>i:ḍu</i>	<i>i:ḍi</i>	'1. pan, 2. a shot of the gun'
197.	<i>i:ta</i>	<i>ivā(ivu)</i>	'this man (they)'
198.	<i>i:yu</i>	<i>i:ñci</i>	'to split'
<i>u</i>			
199.	<i>ukku</i>	<i>ukku</i>	'to overflow'
200.	<i>[y]uga:di</i>	<i>bisu</i>	'new year's day (Solar)'
201.	<i>uguru</i>	<i>uguru</i>	'fingernail'
202.	<i>uguḷu</i>	<i>ugi</i>	'to spit'
203.	<i>uggu</i>	<i>bukkudu</i>	'stammering'
204.	<i>huggi</i>	<i>uggu(huggE)</i>	'cooked rice'

205.	<i>ugra:ṇa</i>	<i>ugra:ṇa</i>	'storehouse'
206.	<i>ugra:ṇi</i>	<i>ugra.ṇi</i>	'village police'
207.	<i>uṅgura</i>	<i>uṅgila</i>	'ring'
208.	<i>uṅguṣṭha</i>	<i>uṅguṭa</i>	'thumb'
209.	<i>ucce</i>	<i>uccE</i>	'urine'
210.	<i>ujju</i>	<i>uddu</i>	'rub'
211.	<i>uḍi</i>	<i>sṇṇṭa (uḍE-)</i>	'loins'
212.	<i>uḍige</i>	<i>uḍigE</i>	'dress'
213.	<i>uḍu</i>	<i>uḍu</i>	'a kind of lizard'
214.	<i>uḍu</i>	<i>uḍu</i>	'to wear'
215.	<i>uḍugore</i>	<i>uḍigirE</i>	'present given to bridegroom or bride, during marriage'
216.	<i>uḍute</i>	<i>hḷḷikE</i>	'a kind of lizard'
217.	<i>uḍuda:ra</i>	<i>uḍEnu:lu</i>	'loin thread'
218.	<i>uḍupu</i>	<i>uḍupu</i>	'dress'
219.	<i>uṇu</i>	<i>uṇu</i>	'to eat a meal'
220.	<i>uṇugu</i>	<i>uṇṅu</i>	'a nit'
221.	<i>uṇḍa:ḍi</i>	<i>uṇḍ:ḍi</i>	'idler'
222.	<i>uṇḍe</i>	<i>uṇḍE</i>	'a sweatmeat in the form of a ball'
223.	<i>uttara</i>	<i>uttara</i>	'a beam in the roof'
224.	<i>uttara</i>	<i>uttara</i>	'reply'
225.	<i>utsava</i>	<i>ja:trE</i>	'festival'
226.	<i>uduru</i>	<i>uḍiri</i>	'to fall down as fruits, dry leaves'
227.	<i>uddu</i>	<i>uddu</i>	'black gram'
228.	<i>upparige</i>	<i>uppriKE</i>	'upstairs'
229.	<i>uppu</i>	<i>uppu</i>	'salt'
230.	<i>ubbasa</i>	<i>ubbEsa</i>	'asthma, breathing difficulty'
231.	<i>ubbu</i>	<i>ubbu</i>	'to swell'

288. *eve* *rEppE* 'eyelash'
 289. *eṣṭu* *eṣṭi* 'how much'
 290. *eḷani:ru* *bEṇḍa* 'tender coconut'
 291. *ele* *Eli* 'to pull'
 292. *eḷeda:ṣa* *Eḷda:ṣa* 'to pull to each
 other's side, dispute'
 293. *eḷenage* *eḷenEgE* 'smile'
 294. *eḷlu* *eḷḷi* 'gingelly'
 295. *eḷḷuni:ru* *eḷḷini:rī* 'giving up hope
toḷsini:rī
e:
 296. *e:ṭu* *e:ṭi* 'beating'
 297. *e:ḍi* *e:səṇḍi* 'crab'
 298. *e:ḍisu* *e:ḍsi* 'to mock'
 299. *e:ṇi* *e:ṇi (ke:rpu)* 'ladder'
(meṭṭe:ṇi)
 300. *e:ta* *cəṇṭE* 'moat'
 301. *e:ru* *e:rī (hatti)* 'climb up'
 302. *e:rpa:ḍu* *e:rpa:ḍi* 'arrangement'
 303. *e:lakki* *e:lekki* 'cardamom'
 304. *e:ḷige* *e:ḷigE* 'improvement'
 305. *e:ḷu* *eddirī* 'to get up, wake up'
 306. *e:ḷu* *e:ḷi* 'seven'
 307. *e:ḷunu:ru* *e:ḷnu:ru* 'seven hundred'
o
 308. *okkaṇe* *əkkaṇE* 'style, order of
 matter'
 309. *okkalu* *okkili* 'tenant'
 310. *okku* *okku* 'to separate grains
 by making the
 bullocks tread upon
 the harvested plants
 put in a heap'

311.	<i>ogaŋu</i>	<i>ɔgɿ</i>	'puzzle'
311a.	<i>ogaru</i>	<i>kanəri</i>	'bittertaste'
312.	<i>oge</i>	<i>ɔgi</i>	'to wash clothes'
313.	<i>oggatŋu</i>	<i>oggatŋi</i>	'unity'
314.	<i>oggu</i>	<i>oggu</i>	'to be agreeable'
315.	<i>oŋŋige</i>	<i>oŋŋigE</i>	'together'
316.	<i>oɖalu</i>	<i>ɔɖli</i>	'body'
317.	<i>oɖave</i>	<i>ɔɖavE</i>	'ornaments'
318.	<i>oɖaku</i>	<i>ɔɖki</i>	'breakage, crack'
319.	<i>oɖana:ɖi</i>	<i>ɔɖana:ɖi</i>	'companion'
320.	<i>oɖane</i>	<i>ɔɖnE</i>	'at once'
321.	<i>oɖetana</i>	<i>yaŋima:nikE</i>	'ownership'
322.	<i>oɖe</i>	<i>ɔɖi</i>	'to break, as earthen pots'
323.	<i>oɖeya</i>	<i>yeŋimaina</i>	'master'
324.	<i>oŋa</i>	<i>ɔŋŋili</i>	'dried'
325.	<i>oŋagu</i>	<i>ɔŋŋi</i>	'to become dry'
326.	<i>oŋte</i>	<i>ɔntE</i>	'camel'
327.	<i>ottaɖa</i>	<i>ɔttaɖa</i>	'pressure'
328.	<i>ottu</i>	<i>ottu</i>	'press'
329.	<i>otte</i>	<i>ɔtte</i>	'1. single, 2. pawn'
330.	<i>odagu</i>	<i>ɔdgi</i>	'to come to help, rescue'
331.	<i>odaru</i>	<i>ɔdiri</i>	'to utter words in a hoarse vo
332.	<i>odaku</i>	<i>ɔɖki</i>	'to shake vehemently'
333.	<i>odde</i>	<i>səŋɖi</i>	'wet'
334.	<i>onake</i>	<i>ɔnikE</i>	'pestle'
335.	<i>onale</i>	<i>ɔnalE</i>	'sieve'
336.	<i>ondane</i>	<i>ondinE</i>	'first'
337.	<i>ondu</i>	<i>ondu</i>	'one'
338.	<i>oppanda</i>	<i>ɔppanda</i>	'agreement'

339.	<i>oppu</i>	<i>oppu</i>	'to agree'
340.	<i>ombattu</i>	<i>ombətti</i>	'nine'
341.	<i>ombayanu:ru</i>	<i>ombəynu:ru</i>	'nine hundred'
342.	<i>ommata</i>	<i>ommata</i>	'unanimity'
343.	<i>omme</i>	<i>ommE</i>	'once'
344.	<i>ommege</i>	<i>ommEgE</i>	'for once'
345.	<i>oyya:ra</i>	<i>oyya:ra</i>	'coquetry'
346.	<i>oyyu</i>	<i>takəndi ho:gu</i>	'to carry away'
347.	<i>oragu</i>	<i>ɔrgi</i>	'to lean against'
348.	<i>orasu</i>	<i>ɔrsi</i>	'to rub, wipe'
349.	<i>oraļu</i>	<i>ɔrli</i>	'mortar'
350.	<i>oregallu</i>	<i>arakəlli</i>	'grinding stone'
351.	<i>ole</i>	<i>ɔlE</i>	'hearth, oven'
352.	<i>osaḍu</i>	<i>ɔdiḍi</i>	'teeth gum'
353.	<i>oḷagE</i>	<i>ɔḷEgE</i>	'inside'
354.	<i>oḷasañcu</i>	<i>ɔḷasañci</i>	'scheme, plot'
355.	<i>oḷitu</i>	<i>oḷḷədi</i>	'good'
356.	<i>oḷle</i>	<i>oḷḷE</i>	'water snake'
o:			
357.	<i>o:kuḷi</i>	<i>o:kuḷi</i>	'a water play for bride and bride- groom, abundant water flow'
358.	<i>o:ḍu</i>	<i>o:ḍu</i>	'run'
359.	<i>o:ḍu</i>	<i>o:ḍu</i>	'tile'
360.	<i>o:ti</i>	<i>o:nti</i>	'chameleon'
361.	<i>o:du</i>	<i>o:du</i>	'read'
362.	<i>o:bira:ya</i>	<i>o:bira:ya</i>	'ancient man, whose existence is un- certain'
363.	<i>o:ma</i>	<i>o:ma</i>	'bishop's weed'
364.	<i>o:laga</i>	<i>va:laga</i>	'wind instrument'

365. *o:le* *oli* 'leaves, long and narrow leaves, specially, those of coconut, arecanut etc.'
366. *o:le* *o:le* 'an ornament, worn in ear lobes, formerly made of coconut or palm leaves'
- ka*
367. *kaccu* *kæcci* 'to bite'
368. *kañkuḷu* *kiñkiñikE:ḍi* 'arm pit'
369. *kañgu* *kæmmu* 'arecanut tree'
370. *acca* *kaccE* 'a way of wearing dhoti'
371. *kañcu* *kæñci* 'bell metal'
372. *kajja:ya* *kajja:ya* 'a kind of sweet cake'
373. *kajji* *kajji* 'scap, itch'
374. *kaṭukaro:hiñi* *kaṭkaro:hiñi* 'a kind of medicine'
375. *kaṭṭaḍa* *kəṭṭo:ṇa* 'building'
376. *kaṭṭige* *sovdE* 'firewood'
377. *kaṭṭu* *kəṭṭi* '1. to bind,
2. a packet'
378. *kaṭṭe* *kaṭṭE* 'raised platform'
379. *ba:vikaṭṭe* *ba:mikaṭṭE* 'platform round the well'
380. *kaḍaga* *kaḍaga* 'metal bangle, gold or silver'
381. *kaḍale* *kaḍalE* 'bengal gram'
382. *kaḍalu* *kaḍli (sōvndra)* 'sea'
383. *kaḍi* *kəḍi* 'to cut'

384.	<i>kaḍiva:na</i>	<i>kəḍiva:ṇa</i>	'bridles'
385.	<i>kaḍubu</i>	<i>kəḍimbu</i>	'steam boiled round balls made of rice flour'
386.	<i>kaḍe</i>	<i>kaḍE</i>	'an end'
387.	<i>kaḍe</i>	<i>kaḍi</i>	'to grind'
388.	<i>kaḍeve</i>	<i>kaḍE</i>	'a stag, an animal'
389.	<i>kaḍeko:lu</i>	<i>mantṭi</i>	'churner'
	<i>kaḍego:lu</i>		
390.	<i>kaḍege</i>	<i>kaḍEgE</i>	'at last'
391.	<i>kaḍḍi</i>	<i>kəḍḍi</i>	'twig, stick'
392.	<i>kaṇa</i>	<i>kaṭa</i>	'yard, thrashing floor'
393.	<i>kaṇaia</i>	<i>kəḍikE</i>	'storing grains with bamboo-plated cylindrical basket'
384.	<i>kaṇe</i>	<i>kaṇE</i>	'a sticky branch; stalk of rice plants not well grown'
395.	<i>kaṇṇa:re</i>	<i>kəṇṇile:</i> <i>kəṇṇa:ra</i>	'in one's own eyes'
396.	<i>kaṇṇi:ru</i>	<i>kəṇṇi:ri</i>	'tears'
397.	<i>kaṇṇu</i>	<i>kəṇṇi</i>	'eyes'
398.	<i>kattale</i>	<i>kattalE</i>	'night, darkness'
399.	<i>katti</i>	<i>kəṭṭi</i>	'sickle, knife'
400.	<i>katte</i>	<i>kattE</i>	'donkey'
401.	<i>kadi</i>	<i>kədi</i>	'to steal'
402.	<i>kantu</i>	<i>kəṇṭṭi</i>	'to set as sun'
403.	<i>kannaḍa</i>	<i>kannaḍa</i>	'a caste by the name, Kannada language'
404.	<i>kannaḍaka</i>	<i>kəṇṇikanneṣi</i>	'spectacles'
405.	<i>kapa:ṭu</i>	<i>kapa:ṭi</i>	'almirah'

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| 406. | <i>kapa:la</i> | <i>kapa:li</i> | 'skull' |
| 407. | <i>kappage</i> | <i>kappu</i> | 'black' |
| 408. | <i>kappe</i> | <i>kappE</i> | 'frog' |
| 409. | <i>kappu</i> | <i>kappu</i> | 'black' |
| 410. | <i>kabbiṇa</i> | <i>kəbbiṇa</i> | 'iron' |
| 411. | <i>kama:nu</i> | <i>kama:ni</i> | 'arch' |
| 412. | <i>kambaḷi</i> | <i>kambuḷi</i> | 'woollen rug' |
| 413. | <i>kambi</i> | <i>kəmbi</i> | 'border of a cloth' |
| 414. | <i>kambha</i> | <i>gəmbu, kabE</i> | 'pillar' |
| 415. | <i>kamma:ra</i> | <i>kolla</i> | 'blacksmith' |
| 416. | <i>kay</i> | <i>kəyi</i> | 'hand' |
| 417. | <i>kayya:re</i> | <i>kəyi:le, kəyta:ra</i> | 'in one's own hands' |
| 418. | <i>karagu</i> | <i>kargi</i> | 'dissolve, to be melted' |
| 419. | <i>karaṭu</i> | <i>kəṛṇṭi</i> | 'to become charred' |
| 420. | <i>karaḍi</i> | <i>kəṛḍi</i> | 'bear' |
| 421. | <i>kari</i> | <i>hori</i> | 'fry' |
| 422. | <i>kariji:rige</i> | <i>kərii:rige</i> | 'a kind of
black seeds
used in medicines' |
| 423. | <i>karibe:vu</i> | <i>kəribe:vu</i> | 'a tree whose leaves
used in cooking
vegetables to give
flavour' |
| 424. | <i>karu</i> | <i>kəri</i> | 'calf' |
| 425. | <i>karuḷu</i> | <i>kərli</i> | 'intestine' |
| 426. | <i>kare</i> | <i>kari</i> | 'call' |
| 427. | <i>kare</i> | <i>kare</i> | 'border' |
| 428. | <i>kala:yi</i> | <i>kalaya</i> | 'lead alloy used in
cooking vessels' |
| 429. | <i>kaṭasu</i> | <i>kalsi</i> | 'to mix (by hand)' |
| 430. | <i>kali</i> | <i>kəli</i> | 'learn' |

480.	<i>kivi</i>	<i>kEbi</i>	'ear'
481.	<i>kiviya:re</i>	<i>kebi:le, kebita:rE</i>	'in one's own ears'
482.	<i>kivicu</i>	<i>piŋci</i>	'to squeeze'
483.	<i>kise [je:bu]</i>	<i>jo:bu</i>	'pocket'
<i>ki:</i>			
484.	<i>ki:lu</i>	<i>ki:li</i>	'peg'
485.	<i>ki:lu</i>	<i>ki:li</i>	'to uproot'
486.	<i>ki:vu</i>	<i>re:si</i>	'scab'
<i>ku</i>			
487.	<i>kukku</i>	<i>kukku</i>	'to throw with a thud'
488.	<i>kukke</i>	<i>kukkE</i>	'basket'
489.	<i>kuggu</i>	<i>kuggu</i>	'to be depressed'
490.	<i>kuŋkuma</i>	<i>kuŋkuma</i>	'vermilion'
491.	<i>kuḍugo:lu</i>	<i>kətti</i>	'sickle, knife'
492.	<i>kuṭumba</i>	<i>kuṭumba</i>	'family'
493.	<i>kuttu</i>	<i>kuttu</i>	'to strike with fist'
494.	<i>kuḍi</i>	<i>kuḍi</i>	'drink'
495.	<i>kuḍike</i>	<i>kuḍikE</i>	'small pot'
496.	<i>kuḍute</i>	<i>kəṇḍE</i>	'one sixth of a seer'
497.	<i>kuṇḍala</i>	<i>kəṇḍala</i>	'earring'
498.	<i>kuṇi</i>	<i>kəṇi</i>	'dance'
499.	<i>kuṇṇa</i>	<i>kuṇṇa</i>	'lame man'
500.	<i>kudi</i>	<i>kodi</i>	'to bubble, boil'
501.	<i>kundu</i>	<i>kundu</i>	'the water become dry by boiling'
502.	<i>kuppaḷisu</i>	<i>kuppuḷṣi</i>	'to hop'
503.	<i>kuppi</i>	<i>kuppi</i>	'bottle'
504.	<i>kumbaḷa</i>	<i>kumbaḷa</i>	'ash gourd'
505.	<i>kumba:ra</i>	<i>kumba:ra (ɔ:ḍa:ri)</i>	'potter'
506.	<i>kumba:rati</i>	<i>kumba:rti (ɔ:da:rti)</i>	'potter-woman'
507.	<i>kuri</i>	<i>kuri</i>	'sheep'
508.	<i>kuru</i>	<i>kuru</i>	'boil'

509.	<i>kuruḍa</i>	<i>kurḍa</i>	'blind man'
510.	<i>kuruḍi</i>	<i>kurḍi</i>	'blind woman'
511.	<i>kuruba</i>	<i>kurba</i>	'shepherd'
512.	<i>kurubati</i>	<i>kurbeti</i>	'shepherd woman'
513.	<i>kuruḷe</i>	<i>kurulE</i>	'small plant sprouted out from another plant e.g. plantain'
514.	<i>kusti</i>	<i>kusti</i>	'boxing, fight'
515.	<i>kuḷḷa</i>	<i>kuḷḷa</i>	'dwarf man'
<i>ku:</i>			
516.	<i>ku:ḍa</i>	<i>ku:ḍa</i>	'in addition to'
517.	<i>kuḍisu</i>	<i>ku:ḍsi</i>	'to add'
518.	<i>ku:ḍu</i>	<i>ku:ḍu</i>	'to add, adding'
519.	<i>ku:dalu</i>	<i>kudolu</i>	'hairs'
520.	<i>ku:li</i>	<i>ku:li</i>	'wages'
521.	<i>ku:li</i>	<i>ku:li</i>	'labourer'
<i>ke</i>			
522.	<i>keccalu</i>	<i>kEcceli</i>	'udder'
523.	<i>keccu</i>	<i>kecci</i>	'boldness'
524.	<i>keḍahu</i>	<i>kEḍgi</i>	'to make fall'
525.	<i>keṇaku</i>	<i>kEṇki</i>	'to provoke'
526.	<i>keṇḍa</i>	<i>kEṇḍa</i>	'burning coal'
527.	<i>kettu</i>	<i>ketti</i>	'to chop'
528.	<i>kette</i>	<i>kEttE</i>	'bark of the tree'
529.	<i>kedaru</i>	<i>kEdiri</i>	'to become scattered'
530.	<i>kene</i>	<i>kEnE</i>	'cream'
531.	<i>kenne</i>	<i>kEnnE</i>	'cheek'
532.	<i>kembage</i>	<i>kempu</i>	'red'
533.	<i>kempu</i>	<i>kempu (kaḷli)</i>	'red stone (precious)'
534.	<i>kemmu</i>	<i>kemmolu</i>	'cough'
535.	<i>keṛaḷu</i>	<i>kErḷi</i>	'to be irritated'
536.	<i>kere</i>	<i>kErE</i>	'tank'

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| 537. | <i>kere</i> | <i>kEri</i> | 'to scratch' |
| 538. | <i>kesa</i> | <i>kEsa</i> | 'colocasia' |
| 539. | <i>kesaru</i> | <i>kEsiri</i> | 'mud, slush' |
| | | <i>ke:</i> | |
| 540. | <i>ke:ri</i> | <i>ke:ri</i> | 'lane' |
| 541. | <i>ke:ru</i> | <i>kE:ri</i> | 'scratch' |
| 542. | <i>ke:re</i> | <i>kE:rE</i> | 'a black poisonless snake' |
| 543. | <i>ke:sari</i> | <i>ke:sari</i> | 'saffron' |
| 544. | <i>ke:lu</i> | <i>ke:li</i> | 'ask, listen, hear' |
| | | <i>ko:</i> | |
| 545. | <i>kokkare</i> | <i>koringi</i> | 'crane' |
| 546. | <i>kokku</i> | <i>kokku</i> | 'beak' |
| 547. | <i>koccu</i> | <i>koccu</i> | 'to cut into small pieces to asunder' |
| 548. | <i>koṭṭige</i> | <i>koṭEgE</i> | 'an outhouse' |
| 549. | <i>koḍa</i> | <i>koḍpaṇa</i> | 'vessel made of metal for carrying water' |
| 550. | <i>koḍali</i> | <i>koḍa:ri</i> | 'small axe' |
| 551. | <i>koḍu</i> | <i>koḍu</i> | 'to give' |
| 552. | <i>koḍe</i> | <i>koḍE</i> | 'an umbrella' |
| 553. | <i>koṇḍa:ḍu</i> | <i>koṇḍa:ḍi</i> | 'to praise, to celebrate' |
| 554. | <i>koṇḍi</i> | <i>koṇḍi</i> | 'button' |
| 555. | <i>kottambari</i> | <i>kottemberi</i> | 'corriander' |
| 556. | <i>konege</i> | <i>kaḍEgE</i> | 'at last' |
| 557. | <i>kopparige</i> | <i>koppriE</i> | 'big round vessel' |
| 558. | <i>koppu</i> | <i>koppu</i> | 'an ornament(of ear)' |
| 559. | <i>kobbu</i> | <i>kobbu</i> | 'to become fat' |
| 560. | <i>kobbu</i> | <i>neybaE</i> | 'fat' |
| 561. | <i>kombu</i> | <i>kombu</i> | 'horns' |
| 562. | <i>kombe</i> | <i>gelli</i> | 'branch of a tree' |

563.	<i>koyyu</i>	<i>koyi</i>	'cut'
564.	<i>koylu</i>	<i>koyli</i>	'harvest'
565.	<i>korava</i>	<i>kɔrmba</i>	'man of Korava caste'
566.	<i>koravati</i>	<i>kɔrmbeti</i>	'woman of Korava caste'
567.	<i>kore</i>	<i>kɔri</i>	'to bore'
568.	<i>kollu</i>	<i>kollu</i>	'to kill'
569.	<i>kola</i>	<i>kErE</i>	'tank'
570.	<i>koɭaku</i>	<i>kɔɭki</i>	'dirty'
571.	<i>koɭalu</i>	<i>kɔɭəli</i>	'flute'
572.	<i>koɭave</i>	<i>ɔ:tE</i>	'bamboo cylinder used for blowing air to enkindle the fire'
573.	<i>koɭe</i>	<i>kɔɭi</i>	'to rot'
574.	<i>koɭlu</i>	<i>taka</i>	'buy, take'
<i>ko:</i>			
575.	<i>ko:tɛ</i>	<i>ko:tɛE</i>	'fortress'
576.	<i>ko:tɭe</i>	<i>kɔ:tɭE</i>	'chickenpox'
577.	<i>ko:ɖu</i>	<i>ba:li</i>	'horn of a pulse'
578.	<i>ko:ɳa</i>	<i>ko:ɳa</i>	'buffalo'
579.	<i>ko:ɳe</i>	<i>ko:ɳE</i>	'room'
580.	<i>ko:maɳa</i>	<i>ko:maɳa</i>	'loin-cloth'
581.	<i>ko:ra</i>	<i>kɔ:ra</i>	'a disease, esp. in children, rashes to be formed all over the body'
582.	<i>ko:re da:ɖe</i>	<i>kɔ:rE da:ɖE</i>	'the crooked tusk of an elephant, or of a wild boar'
583.	<i>ko:rɕu</i>	<i>ko:rɕu</i>	'court'

584.	<i>ko:la</i>	<i>kɔ:la</i>	'a kind of worship of inferior dieties, by a man represen- ting them and dan- cing, to the recitals'
585.	<i>ko:lu</i>	<i>ko:lu</i>	'stick'
586.	<i>ko:la</i>	<i>ko:la</i>	'fetters'
587.	<i>ko:li</i>	<i>ko:li</i>	'fowl'
588.	<i>kavlige</i>	<i>kavlige</i>	'metal vessel, bigge than a tumbler'
<i>kh</i>			
589.	<i>khaṇḍi</i>	<i>kəṇḍi</i>	'a measurement of four hundred weights'
590.	<i>kha:ra</i>	<i>ka:ra</i>	'hot (taste)'
<i>g-</i>			
591.	<i>gajjiga</i>	<i>kəliṇjika:yE</i>	'a kind of medicine a nut'
592.	<i>gañji</i>	<i>gəñji</i>	'gruel'
593.	<i>gaṭṭi</i>	<i>gəṭṭi</i>	'tight, strong'
594.	<i>gaḍi</i>	<i>gəḍi</i>	
595.	<i>gaḍige</i>	<i>gaḍigE</i>	'earthen pot'
596.	<i>gaḍiya:ra</i>	<i>gəḍiya:ra</i>	'clock'
597.	<i>gaḍḍa</i>	<i>gaḍḍa</i>	'beard'
598.	<i>gaḍḍe</i>	<i>gEṇḍE</i>	'bulbous root'
599.	<i>gaṇṭalu</i>	<i>gaṇṭli</i>	'throat'
600.	<i>gaṇṭu</i>	<i>gəṇṭi</i>	'knot, a packet'
601.	<i>gaṇṭe</i>	<i>gaṇṭE</i>	'bell, an hour'
602.	<i>gaṇḍa</i>	<i>gaṇḍa</i>	'husband'
603.	<i>gaṇḍi</i>	<i>gəṇḍi</i>	'a hole'
604.	<i>gaṇḍasu</i>	<i>gəṇḍisi</i>	'man'
605.	<i>gaṇḍu</i>	<i>gəṇḍi</i>	'man'

606.	<i>gattu</i>	<i>gatti</i>	'dignity, pride'
607.	<i>gadde</i>	<i>gaddE</i>	'paddy field'
608.	<i>gandha</i>	<i>ganda</i>	'sandal paste'
609.	<i>garagasa</i>	<i>garga:si</i>	'saw'
610.	<i>gari</i>	<i>geri</i>	'feather'
611.	<i>gavi</i>	<i>gavi</i>	'cave'
612.	<i>gaḷale</i>	<i>galalE</i>	'swelling of glands'
613.	<i>gaḷa</i>	<i>gaḷu</i>	'shafts used in thatched roof'
614.	<i>gaḷisu</i>	<i>gəḷsi</i>	'earn'

ga:

615.	<i>ga:ḍi</i>	<i>ga:ḍi</i>	'cart'
616.	<i>ga:ṇa</i>	<i>ga:ṇa</i>	'oil mill'
617.	<i>ga:ya</i>	<i>ga:ya</i>	'cut, wound'
618.	<i>ga:re</i>	<i>ga:rE</i>	'plaster'
619.	<i>ga:ḷa</i>	<i>ga:ḷa</i>	'a fish-hook'
620.	<i>ga:ḷi</i>	<i>ga:ḷi</i>	'wind'
621.	<i>ga:ḷipata</i>	<i>ga:lipata</i>	'kite'

gi

622.	<i>giḍa</i>	<i>deyi</i>	'plant'
623.	<i>giḍuga</i>	<i>giḍṇa</i>	'eagle'
624.	<i>giṇḍi</i>	<i>giṇḍi</i>	'a small vessel with narrow mouth, neck and broad base'
625.	<i>giḷi</i>	<i>gi:ṇa</i>	'parrot'

gi:

626.	<i>gi:ru</i>	<i>gi:ri</i>	'scratch'
627.	<i>gi:ṭu</i>	<i>gi:ṭi</i>	'a line, scratch'

gu

628.	<i>guḍa:ra</i>	<i>guḍa:ra</i>	'tent'
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629.	<i>guḍi</i>	<i>guḍi</i>	'(temple) a small hut'
630.	<i>guḍisalu</i>	<i>guḍ!i</i>	'a small hut'
631.	<i>guḍsi</i>	<i>guḍsi</i>	'sweep'
632.	<i>guḍugu</i>	<i>guḍugu</i>	'thunderbolt'
633.	<i>guḍugu</i>	<i>guḍgi</i>	'to thunder'
634.	<i>guḍḍa</i>	<i>guḍḍE</i>	'hillock'
635.	<i>guṇisu</i>	<i>guṇsi</i>	'to multiply'
636.	<i>guṇḍi</i> <i>gubbi</i>	<i>koṇḍi</i>	'button'
637.	<i>guttige</i>	<i>guttigE</i>	'liquor shop'
638.	<i>guddali</i>	<i>guddo!i</i>	'a big pick-axe'
639.	<i>guddu</i>	<i>guddu</i>	'to punch'
540.	<i>gubbi</i>	<i>manE:kki</i>	'sparrow'
641.	<i>gurutu</i>	<i>gurta</i>	'acquaintance'
642.	<i>gu!la</i>	<i>gu!a-</i>	'a variety of brinjals'
643.	<i>gu!le</i>	<i>gu!E</i>	'bubble'

gu:

644.	<i>gu:ge</i>	<i>gumma</i>	'owl'
645.	<i>gu:ṭa</i>	<i>gu:ṭa</i>	'peg'
646.	<i>gu:ḍu</i>	<i>gu:ḍu</i>	'nest'
647.	<i>gu:nu</i>	<i>gu:nu</i>	'hunch (back)'
648.	<i>gu:ru</i>	<i>gu:ru</i>	'snore'
649.	<i>gu:li</i>	<i>gu:li</i>	'bull'

ge

650.	<i>geṇasu</i>	<i>gE!si</i>	'sweet potato'
651.	<i>geddale</i>	<i>ɔr!E</i>	'white ants'
652.	<i>geyyu</i>	<i>geyyu</i>	'to work'
653.	<i>geraṭe</i>	<i>cippi</i>	'coconut shell'
654.	<i>gere</i>	<i>gErE</i>	'a line, scratch'
655.	<i>gellu</i>	<i>gelli</i>	'branch of a tree'

656.	<i>gellu</i>	<i>gelli</i>	'to win'
657.	<i>geḷati</i>	<i>sine:ytE</i>	'friend (female)'
658.	<i>geḷeya</i>	<i>sine:yta</i>	'friend (male)'

ge:

659.	<i>ge:ṇi</i>	<i>ge:ṇi</i>	'rent of lands'
660.	<i>ge:ṇu</i>	<i>ge:ṇi</i>	'a span'
661.	<i>ge:ṇṭi</i>	<i>ge:ṇṭi</i>	'a kind of dressing'
662.	<i>ge:ru</i>	<i>bi:ja</i>	'cashew nut'
663.	<i>ge:li</i>	<i>ge:li</i>	'to skid'

go

664.	<i>gojju</i>	<i>pojji</i>	'a kind of side dish'
665.	<i>goṭṭa</i>	<i>goṭṭa</i>	'bamboo used to pour liquid food into calf's mouth'
666.	<i>goḍḍa</i>	<i>goḍḍa</i>	'a well grown up man, who is not quite intelligent'
667.	<i>goḍḍi</i>	<i>goḍḍi</i>	'a barren female'
668.	<i>goḍḍu</i>	<i>goḍḍu</i>	'barren, impotent'
669.	<i>godda</i>	<i>goḍḍa</i>	'a tadpole'
670.	<i>gone</i>	<i>gōnE</i>	'a bunch of bananas'
671.	<i>gobbara</i>	<i>gōbbara</i>	'manure'
672.	<i>gorake</i>	<i>gōrkE</i>	'snore'
673.	<i>gorasu</i>	<i>avḍu</i>	'ankle of an animal'

go:

674.	<i>go:tu</i>	<i>go:ṭu</i>	'hard nut (areca)'
675.	<i>go:ḍe</i>	<i>go:ḍE</i>	'wall'
676.	<i>go:ṇi</i>	<i>go:ṇi</i>	'gunny bag'
677.	<i>go:ri</i>	<i>go:ri</i>	'a triangular shaped basket used to catch fish'

678.	<i>go:ri</i>	<i>gurji</i>	'memorial built over the dead in the burial place'
679.	<i>go:ru</i>	<i>go:ru</i>	'to plough well, in order to transplant paddy seedlings'
680.	<i>go:li</i>	<i>go:li</i>	'a tree'
681.	<i>gauji</i>	<i>gavii</i>	'noise, hubbub'
<i>gh</i>			
682.	<i>ghaṭṭa</i>	<i>gaṭṭa</i>	'ghauts'
<i>ca</i>			
683.	<i>caṭa</i>	<i>caṭa</i>	'habit'
684.	<i>caṭṭa</i>	<i>caṭṭa</i>	'litter'
685.	<i>caḍa:vu</i>	<i>ceḍavu</i>	'upward gradient'
686.	<i>caḍḍi</i>	<i>caḍḍi</i>	'half parts'
687.	<i>canda cenda</i>	<i>porlu</i>	'beautiful'
688.	<i>cappara</i>	<i>cappara</i>	'pandal'
689.	<i>cappa:ḷe</i>	<i>tappaḷa</i>	'clapping of hands'
690.	<i>camaca</i>	<i>camce</i>	'spoon'
691.	<i>camatka:ra</i>	<i>camtika:ra</i>	'trick'
692.	<i>cammaṭi</i>	<i>muṭṭi</i>	'hammer'
693.	<i>caraka</i>	<i>caraka</i>	'spinning wheel'
694.	<i>carige</i>	<i>carki</i>	'small rounded vessel (cup) made of metal'
695.	<i>carma</i>	<i>cerma</i>	'skin'
696.	<i>callaṇa</i>	<i>callaṇa</i>	'pants'
697.	<i>cavi</i>	<i>cavi</i>	'a disease in pregnancy'
698.	<i>caha</i>	<i>ca:ya</i>	'tea'
699.	<i>caḷavaḷi</i>	<i>caḷavaḷi</i>	'agitation'

700.	<i>caḷi</i>	<i>səḷi</i>		'cold'
			<i>ca:</i>	
701.	<i>ca:cu</i>	<i>ni:ṇḍi</i>		'to spread, to stretch'
702.	<i>ca:pe</i>	<i>mondīri</i>		'mat'
703.	<i>ca:vaḍi</i>	<i>cavḍi</i>		'inner apartment, place where deities are kept'
			<i>ci</i>	
704.	<i>cikka</i>	<i>saṇṇa</i>		'small'
705.	<i>cikkatande</i>	<i>saṇapa</i>		'father's younger brother'
706.	<i>cikkata:yi</i>	} <i>cikava</i>		'father's younger brother's wife'
707.	<i>cikkamma</i>			'mother's younger sister'
708.	<i>ciguru</i>	<i>cigiri</i>		'to sprout'
709.	<i>ciguru</i>	<i>cigiri</i>		'sprout'
710.	<i>ciṭṭe</i>	<i>ciṭṭe</i>		(small) 'bird'
711.	<i>ciniva:ra</i>	} <i>sonnEga:ra</i>		'goldsmith'
712.	<i>sonna:ra</i>			
713.	<i>cinna</i>	<i>cinna</i>		'gold'
714.	<i>cimiṇi</i>	<i>cimṇidi:pa</i>		'kerosene lamp'
715.	<i>cimuk</i>	<i>hankisi</i>		'to sprinkle'
716.	<i>cilaka</i>	<i>cilki</i>		'latch'
717.	<i>civuṭu</i>	<i>jigīṇṭi</i>		'to pinch'
			<i>ci:</i>	
718.	<i>ci:la</i>	<i>ci:la</i>		'bag'
			<i>cu</i>	
719.	<i>cukki</i>	<i>cukki</i>		'dot'
720.	<i>cuccu</i>	<i>kuttu</i>		'to pierce (like a thorn)'

ce

ce:

can

ja

728.	jagali	tinE (jagi)	'verandah'
729.	jagi	agi	'bite, chew'
730.	jaggu	jaggi	'to shrink down'
731.	jajju	pojima:di	'to make into a pulp'
732.	jaḍe	jɛḍɛ	'plait of hairs'
733.	jana	jena	'man, person'
734.	janti	jantE	'a beam (wooden)'
735.	jarade	ɔnalE	'sieve'
736.	jari	jəri	'to fall down in heaps'
737.	jalli	jalli	'ornamental hang- ings'
738.	javaḷi	javuḷi	'cloths'

ja:

739.	<i>ja:ga</i>	<i>ja:gE</i>	'place'
740.	<i>ja:gaʔe</i>	<i>ja:gaʔe</i>	'gong'
741.	<i>ja:na</i>	<i>ja:na</i>	'clever man'
742.	<i>ja:ne</i>	<i>ja:ne</i>	'clever woman, girl'
743.	<i>ja:tre</i>	<i>ja:tre</i>	'festival'
744.	<i>ja:yika:yi</i>	<i>ja:yika:yE</i>	'a medicine fruit'
745.	<i>ja:ru</i>	<i>ja:ri</i>	'slip'

ji

746.	<i>jiñke</i>	<i>sa:rEña</i>	'deer'
747.	<i>jinugu</i>	<i>jinki</i>	'to drip'
748.	<i>jiraʔe</i>	<i>ha:nte</i>	'cockroach'

ji:

749.	<i>ji:natana</i>	<i>ji:nigatana</i>	'miserliness'
750.	<i>ji:rige</i>	<i>ji:rdəkki</i>	'bishop's weed'
751.	<i>juʔtu</i>	<i>juʔtu</i>	'hairsknot'

je:

752.	<i>je:da</i>	<i>baleŋga:ra</i> <i>go:liña</i>	'spider'
753.	<i>je:nu</i>	<i>je:ni</i>	'honey'
754.	<i>je:ʂamaddu</i>	<i>sī:gəʔʔa</i>	'a kind of medicine'

jo

755.	<i>jotega:ra</i>	<i>jətega:ra</i>	'companion'
756.	<i>jollu</i>	<i>ba:yem̩:ri</i>	'saliva'

jo:

757.	<i>jo:guʔa</i>	<i>jo:guʔa</i>	'lullaby'
758.	<i>jo:di</i>	<i>jo:di</i>	'couple'
759.	<i>jo:pa:na</i>	<i>jo:ke jo:pa:na</i>	'preservation'
760.	<i>jo:ʔa</i>	<i>do:ʔa</i>	'maize'

jv

761. *jvara* *jera* 'fever'762. *jva:le* *kiccina na:likE* 'flame'

to

763. *toppi* *toppi/toppi* 'cap'

tr

764. *tranku* *tranki* 'trunk'

q

765. *qa:bu* *qa.bu* 'waist belt'766. *qubba* *qubba* 'hunch'767. *qonku* *qonku* 'crooked'

ta

768. *takka* *takka* 'appropriate'769. *takkaḍi* *takkiḍi* 'balance'770. *tagalu* *ta:ngi* 'to hit'771. *taggu* *taggi* 'to depress, to be
humble'772. *taṅgi* *taṅge* 'younger sister'773. *taṭṭi* *təṭṭi* 'mat from coconut
leaves'774. *taṭṭu* *təṭṭi* 'to beat lightly'775. *taṭṭe* *hariva:ṇa* 'plate for putting
betal nuts and
leaves'776. *taḍava:gi* *taduva:gi* 'being late'777. *taḍe* *taḍi* 'to stop, prevent'778. *taṇi* *ceṇi* 'to become cool'779. *taṇṇane* *tannaṅge* 'coolly'*taṇṇage*780. *tatti* *moṭṭe* 'egg'

781.	<i>tanaka</i>	<i>varege</i>	'till'
	<i>varege</i>		
782.	<i>tanike</i>	<i>tānike</i>	'examine, enquire'
783.	<i>tande</i>	<i>appa</i>	'father'
784.	<i>tappale</i>	<i>tapale</i>	'round and broad vessel'
785.	<i>tappu</i>	<i>teppu</i>	'to go wrong'
786.	<i>tabbali</i>	<i>tabburi</i>	'orphan'
787.	<i>tabbu</i>	<i>tobbu</i>	'to embrace'
788.	<i>tambila</i>	<i>tambila</i>	'a kind of worship'
789.	<i>tamma</i>	<i>tamma</i>	'younger brother'
790.	<i>taraḍu</i>	<i>tardī</i>	'testicles'
791.	<i>taru</i>	<i>tar-</i>	'to bring'
792.	<i>taruva:ya</i>	<i>matte</i>	'afterwards'
	<i>matte</i>		
793.	<i>tale</i>	<i>tale</i>	'head'
794.	<i>taletiruka</i>	<i>taleṭirgudu</i>	'reeling sensation of the head'
795.	<i>taledimbu</i>	<i>talembu</i>	'filled'
796.	<i>talema:ru</i>	<i>talema:ri</i>	'generation'
797.	<i>tavara</i>	<i>tavara</i>	'lead'
798.	<i>tavuḍu</i>	<i>tāgiḍi</i>	'barn'
799.	<i>tavru</i>	<i>tōvru</i>	'girls' parents' house'
800.	<i>taḷi</i>	<i>cippuḷsi</i>	'sprinkle'
801.	<i>taḷe</i>	<i>taḷi</i>	'grind (like sandal wood)'
802.	<i>taḷḷu</i>	<i>taḷḷi</i>	'to postpone'

ta:

803.	<i>ta:gu</i>	<i>ta:ṅi</i>	'to be hit'
804.	<i>ta:mra</i>	<i>ta:mbra</i>	'copper'

805.	<i>ta:yi</i>	<i>ta:yi</i>	'(grand mother)- mother'
806.	<i>ta:li</i>	<i>ta:li</i>	'palmyra tree'
807.	<i>ta:la</i>	<i>ta:la</i>	'cymbal'
808.	<i>ta:lu</i>	<i>ta:li</i>	'to bear'

ti

809.	<i>tikku</i>	<i>tikkɪ</i>	'rub'
810.	<i>tiṅgaḷu</i>	<i>tiṅga</i>	'month'
811.	<i>tiṇḍi</i>	<i>tiṇḍi</i>	'eatables'
812.	<i>tidi</i>	<i>cidi</i>	'an instrument for blowing air in blacksmith's furnace'
813.	<i>tiddu</i>	<i>tiddi</i>	'to correct'
814.	<i>tinisu</i>	<i>tinəsi</i>	'eatables'
815.	<i>tinnu</i>	<i>tini</i>	'eat anything other than a meal'
816.	<i>tirugi</i>	<i>tirgi</i>	'once again, having returned'
817.	<i>tirugu</i>	<i>tirgi</i>	'to wander'
818.	<i>tirigu</i>	<i>tirgi</i>	'to turn round'
819.	<i>tivi</i>	<i>tivi</i>	'to strike with spear, sword etc.'
820.	<i>tiḷi</i>	<i>tiḷi</i>	'to know'
821.	<i>tiḷi</i>	<i>teḷi</i>	'to become clear'
822.	<i>tiḷi</i>	<i>teḷi</i>	'rice waser'
823.	<i>tiḷige:ḍi</i>	<i>tiḷige:ḍi</i>	'dull head'

tu

824.	<i>tuṭi</i>	<i>tuṭi</i>	'lips'
825.	<i>tuṇṭa</i>	<i>tuṇṭa</i>	'mischievous man'
826.	<i>tuṇṇi</i>	<i>tuṇṇe</i>	'penis'

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 827. | <i>tuttu</i> | <i>ba:ye</i> | 'morsel' |
| 828. | <i>tuppa</i> | <i>tuppa</i> | 'ghee' |
| 829. | <i>tumba</i> | <i>tumba</i> | 'much' |
| 830. | <i>tumbi</i> | <i>tumbi</i> | 'black bee' |
| 831. | <i>tumbida</i> | <i>tumbida</i> | 'that which is full' |
| 832. | <i>tumbu</i> | <i>tumbu</i> | 'to be filled' |
| 833. | <i>tumbukay</i> | <i>tu:mbukəy</i> | 'elephant's trunk' |
| 834. | <i>turike</i> | <i>torseli</i> | 'itching' |
| 835. | <i>turimaṇe</i>
<i>hermaṇe</i> | <i>hermaṇe</i> | 'a peculiar type of
teethed blade, fitted
into a wooden pede-
stal used to sit upon
and slice the coconut
kernel' |
| 836. | <i>turuku</i> | <i>nurpu</i> | 'to enter forcefully' |
| 837. | <i>tuḷi</i> | <i>toḷi</i> | 'to kick' |
| 838. | <i>tuḷuku</i> | <i>tuḷki</i> | 'to overflow' |
| <i>tu:</i> | | | |
| 839. | <i>tu:gu</i> | <i>tu:gu</i> | 'to hand' |
| 840. | <i>tu:gu</i> | <i>tu:gu/tu:kuma:ḍi</i> | 'weigh' |
| 841. | <i>tu:bu</i> | <i>tu:mbu</i> | 'sluice' |
| <i>te</i> | | | |
| 842. | <i>tegaḷu</i> | <i>tEgiḷi</i> | 'to derive' |
| 843. | <i>tege</i> | <i>tegi</i> | 'to take' |
| 844. | <i>teṅgu</i> | <i>ca:ḷ E</i> | 'coconut tree' |
| 845. | <i>tene</i> | <i>kəḍiri</i> | 'corn (horn of a corn)' |
| 846. | <i>teppane</i>
<i>teppage</i> | <i>təppaṅgE</i> | 'quietly' |
| 847. | <i>terige</i> | <i>teru</i> | 'tax, bride's money' |
| 848. | <i>tere</i> | <i>tErE</i> | 'screen' |
| 849. | <i>tere</i> | <i>tErE</i> | 'wave' |

850.	<i>tere</i>	<i>tegi</i>	'to open'
851.	<i>teļu</i>	<i>tEļļange</i>	'thin'
		<i>te:</i>	
852.	<i>te:gu</i>	<i>huliyərike</i>	'belching due to indigestion'
853.	<i>te:gu</i>	<i>ba:yaliba:</i>	'to belch'
854.	<i>te:ru</i>	<i>te:ri</i>	'temple car'
855.	<i>te:lu</i>	<i>te:li</i>	'float'
		<i>to</i>	
856.	<i>togari</i>	<i>cibe:ri</i>	'dhal'
857.	<i>togalu</i>	<i>tōgīli/cerma</i>	'skin'
858.	<i>togalu</i>	<i>cerma/togilī</i>	'skin'
859.	<i>toṭṭi</i>	<i>toṭṭi</i>	'(small) water tank'
860.	<i>toṭṭīlu</i>	<i>toṭṭigilī</i>	'cradle'
861.	<i>toḍagu</i>	<i>tōḍgi</i> <i>tōḍngi</i>	} 'to begin'
862.	<i>toḍu</i>	<i>toḍu</i>	'to wear ornaments'
863.	<i>toḍe</i>	<i>tōḍE</i>	'thigh'
864.	<i>toṇḍe</i>	<i>tōṇḍe</i>	'a vegetable'
865.	<i>tonbattu</i>	<i>tombottī</i>	'90'
866.	<i>tore</i>	<i>co:ḍi</i>	'rivulet'
867.	<i>tore</i>	<i>tori</i>	'to leave off'
868.	<i>tolagu</i>	<i>tōlgi</i>	'to go away'
869.	<i>toḷe</i>	<i>tōḷi</i>	'wash'
		<i>to:</i>	
870.	<i>to:ṭa</i>	<i>tō:ṭa</i>	'arecanut plantation' (garden)
871.	<i>to:ḍu</i>	<i>to:ṇḍi</i>	'to burry'
872.	<i>to:raṇa</i>	<i>tō:rṇE</i>	'festoon'
873.	<i>to:ru</i>	<i>to:rsu</i>	'to show'
874.	<i>to:ḷa</i>	<i>kEnanā:yē</i>	'wolf'

tr

875. *tra:su* *tra:si* 'balance'

da

876. *dakku* *dəkkɪ* 'to be helpful, to oneself'
 877. *daḍḍa* *daḍḍa* 'dull man'
 878. *daṇi* *daṇi* 'to become tired'
 879. *daṇṭu* *daṇṭi* 'stalk'
 880. *daṇḍe* *daṇḍE* 'bund, on two sides of a small canal'
 881. *dana* *dana* 'cattle'
 882. *dappa* *dappa* 'thick'
 883. *dare* *barE* 'wall (precipice)'
 884. *davaḍe* *davḍe* 'jaw'
 885. *davasa* *davasa* 'earns'
 886. *dasta:ve:ju* *dasto:ji* 'documents'
 887. *daḷi* *daḷi* 'enclosure made by wooden bars put to front verandah'

da:

888. *da:ṭu* *da:ṭi* 'to cross'
 889. *da:ḍe* *ja:ḍE* 'molar tooth, tusk of an elephant'.
 890. *da:ra|nu:lu* *nu:lu* 'thread'
 891. *da:randa* *da:rinda* 'door's joints, in upper parts'
 892. *da:ri* *da:ri* 'path, way'
 893. *da:riguṇṭa* *da:rimuṭṭa* 'till the way'
 894. *da:laci:ni* *ijini* 'a tree'
 895. *da:sava:ḷa* *da:sala* 'n. of a flower(plant)'

di

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| 896. | <i>din̄ne</i> | <i>dinne</i> | 'bund' |
| 897. | <i>dimbu</i> | <i>dimbu</i> | 'pillow' |
| | | <i>di:</i> | |
| 898. | <i>di:pa:vaḷi</i> | <i>boliyandra</i> | 'festival of worshipping <i>bali</i> ' |
| 899. | <i>di:vaṭige</i> | <i>di:ṭige</i> | 'ceremonious torch light held before deities' |

du

900. *duḍi* *duḍi* 'work'
901. *duḍuku* *duḍki* 'to work impatiently'

 $du:$

902. *du:du* *du:du* 'to push'
903. *du:ru* *du:ru* 'to complain'

do

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------|------------------|---|
| 904. | <i>doḍḍatande</i> | <i>doḍḍapa</i> | 'father's elder
brother' |
| 905. | <i>doḍḍata:yi</i> | } <i>doḍḍava</i> | 'father's elder
brother's wife' |
| | <i>doḍḍamma</i> | | 'mother's elder sister' |
| 906. | <i>doḍḍi</i> | <i>doḍḍi</i> | 'cowpen, where stray
cattle will be
imprisoned' |
| 907. | <i>doṇṇe</i> | <i>doṇṇE</i> | 'stick' |
| 908. | <i>doṇḍe</i> | <i>doṇḍE</i> | 'throat' |

do:

909. *do:cu* *ba:ci* 'to scoop'
910. *do:ni* *do:ni* 'boat'

911.	<i>do:lu</i>	<i>do:lu</i>	'drum'
912.	<i>do:se</i>	<i>do:sE</i>	'rice cake'

na

913.	<i>nakku</i>	<i>nekkī</i>	'lick'
914.	<i>nagadu</i>	<i>nEgdi</i>	'cash'
915.	<i>naga:ri</i>	<i>naga:ri</i>	'big drum'
916.	<i>nagu</i>	<i>nEga:dī</i>	'to laugh'
917.	<i>nage</i>	<i>nEgE</i>	'laughter'
918.	<i>nañju</i>	<i>nəñji</i>	'poison, septic'
919.	<i>naṭṭi</i>	<i>nəṭṭi</i>	'vegetables'
920.	<i>naḍuka</i>	<i>nəḍgeli</i>	'shivering'
921.	<i>naḍugu</i>	<i>nəḍgi</i>	'to shiver'
922.	<i>naḍe</i>	<i>naḍi</i>	'walk'
923.	<i>naḍe</i>	<i>naḍE</i>	'passage'
924.	<i>naḍu</i>	<i>nəḍi</i>	'to plant'
925.	<i>naṇṭa</i>	<i>naṇṭa</i>	'relative (man)'
926.	<i>naṇṭati</i>	<i>naṇṭaeti</i>	'relative (woman)'
927.	<i>nandu</i>	<i>keḍi</i>	'to go out (as lamp)'
928.	<i>nambu</i>	<i>nambu</i>	'to believe'
929.	<i>nara</i>	<i>nara</i>	'nerve'
930.	<i>naraḷu</i>	<i>narkī</i>	'to groan (out of pain)'
931.	<i>nari</i>	<i>kudka</i>	'fox'
932.	<i>naluvattu</i>	<i>nalvətti</i>	'forty'
933.	<i>navilu</i>	<i>navili</i>	'peacock'
934.	<i>nasuku</i>	<i>paḷḷaṅge</i>	'completely dawning'
935.	<i>nasuku</i>	<i>cimicimi bolpu</i>	'dawn'

na:

936.	<i>na:garaha:vu</i>	<i>na:garaha:vu</i>	'cobra'
937.	<i>na:cike</i>	<i>na:cikE</i>	'shame'

938.	<i>na:cike</i>	<i>na:cikE</i>	'a plant (thorny), mimosapudika'
939.	<i>na:cu</i>	<i>na:ci</i>	'to feel shy'
940.	<i>na:ɬu</i>	<i>na:ɬi</i>	'to plant'
941.	<i>na:ɬi</i>	<i>na:ɬi</i>	'transplantation of paddy seedlings.'
942.	<i>na:dini</i>	<i>na:dini</i>	'sister-in-law'
943.	<i>na:nu</i>	<i>nā</i>	'I'
944.	<i>na:nu:ru</i>	<i>na:nu:ru</i>	'four hundred'
945.	<i>na:yi</i>	<i>nā:yē</i>	'dog'
946.	<i>na:lige</i>	<i>na:likE</i>	'tongue'
947.	<i>na:lku</i>	<i>na:ki/na:lki</i>	'four'
948.	<i>na:lvaru</i>	<i>na:ki:ena</i>	'4 persons'
949.	<i>na:vu</i>	<i>na:vu</i>	'we'
950.	<i>na:ɭadu</i>	<i>na:ɭdi</i>	'day after tomorrow'
951.	<i>na:ɭe</i>	<i>naɭE</i>	'tomorrow'

ni

952.	<i>nija</i>	<i>nija</i>	'truth'
953.	<i>niɖidu</i>	<i>nEɬɬangE</i>	'straight'
954.	<i>ninne</i>	<i>ninnE</i>	'yesterday'
955.	<i>niluku</i>	<i>nilki</i>	'to peep'
956.	<i>nillu</i>	<i>nilli</i>	'stand'
957.	<i>niscayisu</i>	<i>niscayama:ɖi</i> <i>niccayama:ɖi</i>	} 'to fix, arrange'

ni:

958.	<i>ni:gu</i>	<i>ni:ki</i>	'to have off'
959.	<i>ni:ɖu</i>	<i>koɖu</i>	'give'
960.	<i>ni:raɖike</i>	<i>kuɖiyakE</i>	'thirst'
961.	<i>ni:nu</i>	<i>nī:</i>	'you' (sg.)
962.	<i>ni:ru</i>	<i>ni:ri</i>	'water'
963.	<i>ni:ruɭi</i>	<i>ni:ruɭi</i>	'onion'

964.	<i>ni:li</i>	<i>ni:li</i>	'blue'
965.	<i>ni:vu</i>	<i>ni:vu</i>	'you' (pl.)

nu

966.	<i>nuggu</i>	<i>nurpu</i>	'to enter with force'
967.	<i>nuṅgu</i>	<i>nu:ṅgi</i>	'swallow'
968.	<i>nuḍi</i>	<i>nuḍi noṭṭu</i>	'to say (lead words)'
969.	<i>nunṇane</i>	<i>nunṇangE</i>	'softly'
970.	<i>nusi</i>	<i>ummuni</i>	'insect'

nu:

971.	<i>nu:ku</i>	<i>nu:ku</i>	'to push'
972.	<i>nu:ru</i>	<i>nu:ru</i>	'100 (hundred)'
973.	<i>nu:rmaḍi</i>	<i>nu:rupa:li</i>	'hundred times'
974.	<i>nu:ra:ru</i>	<i>nu:ra:ri</i>	'many'
975.	<i>nu:lu</i>	<i>nu:lu</i>	'thread'
976.	<i>nu:lu</i>	<i>nu:lu</i>	'to spin'

ne

977.	<i>negaḍi</i>	<i>nEgiḍi</i>	'running race'
978.	<i>nege</i>	<i>nEgi</i>	'to spring up'
979.	<i>neṭṭanne</i> <i>neṭṭage</i>	<i>nEṭṭangE</i>	'straight'
980.	<i>nettaru</i>	<i>nEttiri</i>	'blood'
981.	<i>netti</i>	<i>netti</i>	'top of the head'
982.	<i>nene</i>	<i>nani</i>	'to become wet'
983.	<i>nene</i>	<i>nEni</i>	'to think'
984.	<i>neṁmadi</i>	<i>nEmmadi</i>	'peace of mind'
985.	<i>neyge</i>	<i>neygE</i>	'weaving'
986.	<i>neraḷu</i>	<i>neṭṭali</i>	'shade, shadow'
987.	<i>nerave:ru</i>	<i>nErave:ri</i>	'to become fulfilled'
988.	<i>neri</i>	<i>neri</i>	'fold of the saree'
989.	<i>nere</i>	<i>nErE</i>	'floods'

990.	<i>nere</i>	<i>neri</i>	'to become matured to gather'
991.	<i>nela</i>	<i>nEla</i>	'ground, earth'
992.	<i>nelagaḍale</i>	<i>nEla kaḍlE</i>	'ground nut'
993.	<i>nelasu</i>	<i>nElsì</i>	'to settle'
994.	<i>nele</i>	<i>nELE</i>	'position, settlement'
995.	<i>nelli</i>	<i>nelli</i>	'a kind of tree/fruit'

ne:

996.	<i>ne:gilu</i>	<i>ne:gii</i>	'plough'
997.	<i>ne:ji</i>	<i>ne:ji</i>	'paddy seedling'
998.	<i>ne:yu</i>	<i>ne:yi</i>	'to weave'
999.	<i>ne:raḷe</i>	<i>nE:rḷE</i>	'a tree'
1000.	<i>ne:lu</i>	<i>ne:lì</i>	'to hang'
1001.	<i>ne:vaḷa</i>	<i>nE:vaḷa</i>	'waist band'

no

1002.	<i>noga</i>	<i>noñña</i>	'yoke'
1003.	<i>noṇa</i>	<i>nEḷa</i>	'house fly'
1004.	<i>nore</i>	<i>nør</i>	'foam, bubbles'
1005.	<i>noreka:yi</i>	<i>naruvoḷu</i>	'soapnut'

no:

1006.	<i>no:ṭa</i>	<i>no:ṭa</i>	'sight'
1007.	<i>no:ṭi:su</i>	<i>no:ṭi:sì</i>	'notice'
1008.	<i>no:ḍu</i>	<i>no:ḍu</i>	'to see'
1009.	<i>no:vu</i>	<i>bE:nE</i>	'pain'

pa

1010.	<i>pakka:su</i>	<i>paka:sì</i>	'wooden shaft used in a tiled house'
1011.	<i>pakkelubu</i>	<i>ba:riyelu</i>	'side bones'
1012.	<i>paccaḍi</i>	<i>paccenḍi</i>	'salad'

1013.	<i>pacce</i>	<i>paccE</i>	'green'
1014.	<i>pacce</i>	<i>paccE (kəlli)</i>	'emerald stone'
1015.	<i>pañce</i>	<i>pañcE (və:sʃi)</i>	'dhoti'
1016.	<i>pañjara</i>	<i>gu:du</i>	'cage'
1017.	<i>paṭe:le</i>	<i>poṭila</i>	'village revenue officer'
1018.	<i>paṭṭa</i>	<i>paṭṭa</i>	'title'
1019.	<i>paṭṭe</i>	<i>paṭṭE</i>	'silk'
1020.	<i>paṭha</i>	<i>paṭa</i>	'photo'
1021.	<i>(paḍagu)</i>	<i>paḍiṅgi</i>	'a flat bamboo mat (like a stretcher with handles to carry mud)'
1022.	<i>paḍuvala</i>	<i>paṭṭlaka:yE</i>	'snake gourd'
1023.	<i>paḍuvalu</i>	<i>poḍva</i>	'west'
1024.	<i>pata:ke</i>	<i>pata:kE (nisa:ni)</i>	'flag'
1025.	<i>patre</i>	<i>patrE</i>	'a kind of medicine'
1026.	<i>(padamu ?)</i>	<i>paḍini</i>	'to be soaked'
1027.	<i>panni:ru</i>	<i>ponni:ri</i>	'rose water'
1028.	<i>payru</i>	<i>poyri</i>	'crop'
1029.	<i>paravu:ru</i>	<i>paravu:ru</i>	'non-native place'
1030.	<i>palya</i>	<i>gəypu</i>	'curry'
1031.	<i>paḷagu</i>	<i>paḷiṅgi</i>	'to become soft pickles'

pa:

1032.	<i>pa:tra</i>	<i>pa:tra</i>	'vessel'
1033.	<i>pa:naka</i>	<i>pa:naka</i>	'sweet crush, beverage'
1034.	<i>pa:pe</i>	<i>bombE</i>	(doll) 'pupil of the eye'
1035.	<i>pa:yasa</i>	<i>pa:yasa</i>	'dessert'
1036.	<i>pa:riva:ḷa</i>	<i>cə:rE</i>	'pigeon'

1079. *badala:gu* *badila:gi* 'to become changed'
1080. *badi* *badi* 'a deity's place,
small building'
1081. *baduku* *bodki* 'life'
1082. *baduku* *bodki* 'to live'
1083. *badde* *boddE* 'female genital organ'
1084. *bayake* *baykE* 'desire (of pregnant
woman)'
1085. *bayalu* *boyl* '1. long stretch of
paddy fields, 2.
irrigated paddy
field'
1086. *bayala:ta* *a:ta* folk dance, dance
drama held in the
fields.
1087. *baygu* *nimbotti* 'evening'
1088. *bayyu* *boyi* 'to scold'
1089. *baynullu* *biigili* 'hay'
1090. *baraha* *bara* 'writing, letter'
1091. *bare* *barE* 'precipice, wall'
1092. *bare* *bari* 'to write'
1093. *baru* *bar-* 'to come'
1094. *balakke* *baldigE* 'towards right side'
1095. *balagaḍe* *balda kaḍ*
(*baldigE*) 'right side'
1096. *balita* *bEḷda* 'that which is ripe'
1097. *balle* *balle* 'thick jungle'
1098. *bavaḷi* *talE tirgudu* 'reeling of head'
1099. *basale* *basalE* 'a kind of edible
greens'
1100. *basuri* *bosiṛeṇisi* 'pregnant woman'
1101. *bahaḷa* *baḷa* 'very much'

1102.	<i>baḷake</i>	<i>baḷakeE</i>	'usage'
1103.	<i>baḷalu</i>	<i>baḷali</i>	'to be fatigued'
1104.	<i>baḷi</i>	<i>boḷi</i>	'to clean'
1105.	<i>baḷi</i>	<i>boḷi</i>	'clan'
1106.	<i>baḷika</i> (<i>mattu</i>)	<i>matteE</i>	'afterwards'
1107.	<i>baḷe</i>	<i>baḷE</i>	'bangle (ring)'
1108.	<i>baḷe (beḷe)</i>	<i>beḷi</i>	'to grow'
1109.	<i>baḷḷa</i>	<i>ha:ni</i>	'a measurement of two seers'
1110.	<i>baḷḷi</i>	<i>boḷḷi</i>	'plant, climber'

ba:

1111.	<i>ba:ki</i>	<i>ba:ki</i>	'balance'
1112.	<i>ba:ḡilu</i>	<i>ba:ḡili</i>	'door'
1113.	<i>ba:caṇige</i>	<i>baceṇi</i>	'comb'
1114.	<i>ba:cu</i>	<i>ba:cī</i>	'1. to scoop, 2. to comb'
1115.	<i>ba:ḍige</i>	<i>ba:ḍigE</i>	'hire, rent'
1116.	<i>ba:ḍu</i>	<i>ba:ḍi</i>	'to fade'
1117.	<i>ba:ṇa</i>	<i>ba:ṇa</i>	'arrow'
1118.	<i>ba:ṇanti</i>	<i>peddoḷti</i>	'woman confined after child birth'
1119.	<i>ba:ṇale</i>	<i>banalE</i>	'a sauce pan'
1120.	<i>ba:ya:rike</i>	<i>kuḍiyakE</i>	'thirst'
1121.	<i>ba:yi</i>	<i>ba:yE</i>	'mouth'
1122.	<i>ba:la</i>	<i>bi:la</i>	'tail'
1123.	<i>ba:lacukki</i>	<i>ba:lacukkE</i>	'meteor'
1124.	<i>ba:vali</i>	<i>ba:vuli</i>	'bat'
1125.	<i>ba:vi</i>	<i>ba:mi</i>	'well'
1126.	<i>ba:ḷe</i>	<i>ba:ḷE</i>	'plantain (tree) fruit'
1127.	<i>ba:ḷu</i>	<i>ba:ḷi</i>	'1. life 2. knife, razor'

1128.	<i>ba:lu</i>	<i>ba:li</i>	'to live'
1129.	<i>ba:luve</i>	<i>ba:livE</i>	'life'

bi

1130.	<i>bikkaḷike</i>	<i>ekkiḍikE</i>	'hiccough'
1131.	<i>bikku</i>	<i>bukku</i>	'to stammer'
1132.	<i>bigi</i>	<i>bigi</i>	'to tighten'
1133.	<i>bigida</i>	<i>bigda</i>	'that which is tightened'
1134.	<i>biccu</i>	<i>bicci</i>	'to untie'
1135.	<i>biṭṭi</i>	<i>biṭṭi</i>	'free labour'
1136.	<i>biṭṭu</i>	<i>buṭṭi</i>	'having left'
1137.	<i>biḍa:ra</i>	<i>biḍa:ra</i>	'dwelling, a camp'
1138.	<i>biḍu</i>	<i>buḍu</i>	'to leave'
1139.	<i>bittu</i>	<i>bitti</i>	'to sow'
1140.	<i>bittu (bi:je)</i>	<i>bitti</i>	'seed'
1141.	<i>bidiru</i>	<i>bediri</i>	'bamboo'
1142.	<i>bindige</i>	<i>combu</i>	'a small vessel'
1143.	<i>bimmane</i>	<i>ummunta</i>	'quietly, sullenly'
1144.	<i>biri</i>	<i>biri</i>	'to open, like flowers'
1145.	<i>biruga:li</i>	<i>biruga:li</i>	'storm'
1146.	<i>bila</i>	<i>ma:ṭE</i>	'hole'
1147.	<i>billu</i>	<i>billi</i>	'bow'
1148.	<i>biṭi</i>	<i>bEḷḷangE (bEḷḍi)</i>	'white'

bi:

1149.	<i>bi:ja</i>	<i>bitti</i>	'seed'
1150.	<i>bi:ḍi</i>	<i>bi:ḍi</i>	'beedi (country cigarette)'
1151.	<i>bi:di</i>	<i>bi:di</i>	'street'
1152.	<i>bi:su</i>	<i>li:sṭ</i>	'to grind'
1153.	<i>bi:sukallu</i>	<i>ra:gi kəlli</i>	'grinding stone'

1154.	<i>bi:lu</i>	<i>bi:li</i>	'fall'
1155.	<i>bi:lu</i>	<i>gelli</i>	'branch of a tree'

bu

1156.	<i>buguḍi</i>	<i>buguḍi</i>	'an ear ornament'
1157.	<i>buṭṭi</i>	<i>kukkE</i>	'basket'
1158.	<i>butti</i>	<i>butti</i>	'food packet'
1159.	<i>buddhi</i>	<i>buddi</i>	'knowledge'
1160.	<i>bu:du</i>	<i>bu:du (bu:di)</i>	'ash colour' (ash)
1161.	<i>bu:di</i>	<i>bu:di</i>	'ash'

be

1162.	<i>bekku</i>	<i>kotti</i>	'cat'
1163.	<i>beṅki kaddi</i>	<i>kiccina kaḍḍi</i>	'match stick'
1164.	<i>beṅki poṭṭa</i>	<i>kiccina peṭṭigE</i>	'match box'
1165.	<i>beṅki</i>	<i>icci</i>	'fire, burning'
1166.	<i>beccane</i>	<i>bEccaṅgE</i>	'that which is warm'
1167.	<i>beccu</i>	<i>hEḍiri</i>	'to fear'
1168.	<i>beṭṭa</i>	<i>bEṭṭa</i>	'hill'
1169.	<i>beṇḍe ka:yi</i>	<i>bEṇḍE ka:yE</i>	'lady's finger'
1170.	<i>beṇḍu (o:le)</i>	<i>beṇḍi</i>	'ear ornament'
1171.	<i>beṇṇe</i>	<i>bEṇṇE</i>	'butter'
1172.	<i>betta</i>	<i>bEtta</i>	'cane'
1173.	<i>bennelubu</i>	<i>bennelu (berimuḷḷu)</i>	'back bone'
1174.	<i>bennu</i>	<i>benni</i>	'back'
1175.	<i>bembala</i>	<i>bembala</i>	'support'
1176.	<i>berasu</i>	<i>bErsi</i>	'to mix'
1177.	<i>beraḷu</i>	<i>bErlḷi</i>	'finger'
1178.	<i>bere</i>	<i>bEri</i>	'to be mixed; to snap as the trap to catch animals, birds'
1179.	<i>bella</i>	<i>bElla</i>	'jaggary'
1180.	<i>bevaru</i>	<i>bEgiri</i>	'sweat'

1181.	<i>beḷaku</i>	<i>boḷpu</i> (<i>di:pa</i>)	'light, lamp'
1182.	<i>beḷagu</i>	<i>bEḷgi</i>	'to make white, shining'
1183.	<i>beḷagge</i>	<i>boḷpigE</i>	'at dawn, morning'
1184.	<i>beḷadingalu</i>	<i>tingoḷuboḷpu</i>	'moonlight'
1185.	<i>beḷe</i>	<i>bEḷE</i>	'crop'
1186.	<i>beḷlege</i>	<i>bEḷḷaṅgE</i>	'white'
1187.	<i>beḷḷi</i>	<i>beḷḷi</i>	'(1) venus, (2)silver'
1188.	<i>beḷḷuḷḷi</i>	<i>beḷḷuḷi</i>	'garlic'

be:

1189.	<i>be:ga</i>	<i>be:ga</i>	'quickly'
1190.	<i>be:ge</i>	<i>bE:nkE</i>	'hotness'
1191.	<i>be:ṭe</i>	<i>bE:ṭE</i>	'hunting'
1192.	<i>be:ḍu</i>	<i>be:ḍi</i>	'to beg'
1193.	<i>be:ne</i>	<i>bE:nE</i>	'pain'
1194.	<i>be:yu</i>	<i>be:yi</i>	'to be cooked, boiled'
1195.	<i>be:ru</i>	<i>be:ri</i>	'roots'
1196.	<i>be:re</i>	<i>bE:rE</i>	'the other, different'
1197.	<i>be:li</i>	<i>be:li</i>	'fence'
1198.	<i>be:vu</i>	<i>be:vu</i>	'neem, a plant used in curries to give flavour'
1199.	<i>be:sage</i>	<i>be:sEgE</i>	'n. of a month'
1200.	<i>be:sa:ya</i>	<i>be:sa:ya</i>	'agriculture'
1201.	<i>be:ḷe</i>	<i>bE:ḷE</i>	'dhal'

bo

1202.	<i>bokke</i>	<i>bokkE</i>	'boil'
1203.	<i>bogaḷu</i>	<i>bogili</i>	'to bark'
1204.	<i>boṭṭu</i>	<i>boṭṭu</i>	'mark on the fore- head'
1205.	<i>bombe</i>	<i>bombE</i>	'doll'

		<i>bo:</i>	
1206.	<i>bo:guṇi</i>	<i>bo:guṇi</i>	'basin'
1207.	<i>bo:nu</i>	<i>gu:ḍu</i>	'cage'
		<i>bha</i>	
1208.	<i>bhaggane</i>	<i>bagganE</i>	'swiftly, immediately'
1209.	<i>bhaja</i>	<i>baja</i>	'a kind of medicinal herb'
1210.	<i>bhaṇḍa:ra</i> <i>bokkasa</i> <i>khaja:ne</i>	<i>baṇḍa:ra</i> <i>kaja:nE</i>	'treasury'
1211.	<i>bharāṇi</i>	<i>barṇi</i>	'jar' (ceramic)
1212.	<i>bharata</i>	<i>barata</i>	'swelling of the sea'
		<i>bha</i>	
1213.	<i>bha:va</i>	<i>ba:va</i>	'brother-in-law'
1214.	<i>bha:ri</i>	<i>ba:ri</i>	'much, big'
1215.	<i>bhu:ta</i>	<i>dEvva</i>	'demon'
		<i>ma</i>	
1216.	<i>magaḷu</i>	<i>maga</i>	'daughter'
1217.	<i>magu</i>	<i>ku:su</i>	'child'
1218.	<i>magucu</i>	<i>mogci</i>	'to roll up and down'
1219.	<i>magga</i>	<i>magga</i>	'loom'
1220.	<i>maggi</i>	<i>moggi</i>	'multiplying'
1221.	<i>majjige soppu</i>	<i>mojjigEsoppu</i>	'n. of a grass with the smell of butter milk'
1222.	<i>mañca</i>	<i>mañca</i>	'cot'
1223.	<i>maṭṭige</i>	<i>maṭṭigE</i>	'for that....concern'
1224.	<i>maḍake</i>	<i>maḍikE</i>	'vessel for cooking'
1225.	<i>maḍagu</i>	<i>mḍgi</i>	'to keep'
1226.	<i>maḍi</i>	<i>moḍi</i>	'clean, purity'
1227.	<i>maḍike</i>	<i>moḍikE</i>	'fold of cloth'

1228.	<i>maḍiva:la</i>	<i>moḍyaḷa</i>	'washer man'
1229.	<i>maḍiva:ḷati</i>	<i>moḍyoḷti</i>	'washer woman'
1230.	<i>maṇi</i>	<i>moṇi</i>	'beeds, necklace'
1231.	<i>maṇa</i>	<i>moṇu</i>	'weight, equivalent to 28 lbs'
1232.	<i>maṇe</i>	<i>maṇE</i>	'plank for seating for taking meals'
1233.	<i>maṇḍakki</i>	<i>horiyækki</i>	'popcorn, made of rice'
1234.	<i>maṇḍi</i>	<i>mṇka:lcippi</i>	'the flat bone of the knee joint'
1235.	<i>maṇṇu</i>	<i>moṇṇi</i>	'soil, mud'
1236.	<i>madumaga</i>	<i>modimaṇa</i>	'bride groom'
1237.	<i>madumagaḷu</i>	<i>modoḷigE</i>	'bride'
1238.	<i>maduve</i>	<i>moduvE</i>	'marriage'
1239.	<i>maddaḷe</i>	<i>maddoḷi</i>	'drum'
1240.	<i>mane</i>	<i>manE</i>	'house'
1241.	<i>manetana</i>	<i>manEtana</i>	'distinguished family'
1242.	<i>manṇaṇE</i>	<i>manṇaṇE</i>	'honour'
1243.	<i>mabbu</i>	<i>mobbu</i>	'mist'
1244.	<i>mayduna</i>	<i>moydana</i>	'husband's younger brother'
1245.	<i>maylige</i>	<i>mayligE</i>	'impurity'
1246.	<i>mara</i>	<i>mara</i>	'tree'
1247.	<i>marakuṭiga</i>	<i>maru kṇḍpa</i>	'wood pecker'
1248.	<i>maralu</i>	<i>tirgi ba:</i>	'to return'
1249.	<i>maralu</i>	<i>poyyE</i>	'sand'
1250.	<i>mari</i>	<i>mori</i>	'young of an animal (dog, cats)'
1251.	<i>marige</i>	<i>margili</i>	'a small vessel with handle for serving food'

1252.	<i>maruḷa</i>	<i>mərḷa</i>	'mad man'
1253.	<i>maruḷi</i>	<i>mərḷiti</i>	'mad woman'
1254.	<i>maruḷu</i>	<i>mərḷi</i>	'madness'
1255.	<i>mare</i>	<i>mari</i>	'to forget'
1256.	<i>malagu</i>	<i>malgṛi</i>	'to lie down'
1257.	<i>mala ta:yi</i>	<i>mala ayyE</i>	'step mother'
1258.	<i>masi</i>	<i>mosi</i>	'charcoal'
1259.	<i>masaṇa</i>	<i>suḍkiri</i>	'cremation ground'
1260.	<i>mase</i>	<i>mōsi</i>	'to sharpen, whet'
1261.	<i>mahaḍi</i>	<i>ma:ḍi</i>	'upstairs, house with more than one floor'
1262.	<i>maha:navami</i>	<i>ma:rṇemi</i>	'nine auspicious days on which goddess Durga is worshipped'
1263.	<i>male</i>	<i>malE</i>	'rain'

ma:

1264.	<i>ma:ḍu</i>	<i>ma:ḍi</i>	'roof'
1265.	<i>ma:ḍu</i>	<i>ma:ḍi</i>	'do'
1266.	<i>ma:msa</i>	<i>ma:sa</i>	'flesh'
1267.	<i>ma:ru</i>	<i>ma:ri</i>	'to sell'
1268.	<i>ma:le</i>	<i>ma:lE</i>	'garland'
1269.	<i>ma:va</i>	<i>mā:vā</i>	'father-in-law, maternal uncle'
1270.	<i>ma:vu</i>	<i>ma:yana mara</i>	'mango tree'
1271.	<i>ma:su</i>	<i>ma:sṛi</i>	'to fade as colour'
1272.	<i>ma:ḷige</i>	<i>maḷigE</i>	'dwelling place, above or below ground floor'

mi

1273.	<i>mikka</i>	<i>mikkida</i>	'one which excels'
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1274. *mikkada mikkada* 'that which is not
excelling'
1275. *migu mikkĩ* 'to become excess'
1276. *miñcu miñcĩ* 'lightning'
1277. *miñcu miñcĩ* 'to shine as lightning'
1278. *miñcu huļu miñpuļi* 'glow worm'
1279. *miđi miđi* 'to snap (by fingers)'
1280. *miđi miđi* 'very tender
unripe fruit'
1281. *miđite elehuļu* 'grass hopper'
1282. *miduļu medĩli (ginna)* 'brain'
(*meduļu*)
1283. *mirugu miñkĩ* 'to shine'
- mi:*
1284. *mi:yu miyi* 'to bathe'
1285. *mi:ru mi:rĩ* 'to exceed'
1286. *mi:nakhanda mi:nɔʃʃE* 'back side of lower
leg'
1287. *mi:nu mi:nĩ* 'fish'
1288. *mi:ncuļli mi:ncuļli* 'fish monger'
1289. *mi:se mi:sE* 'moustache'
- mu*
1290. *mukka:lu mukka:li* 'three fourths'
1291. *mukka:lu mukka:li* 'tripod seat'
1292. *mukku mukku* 'to eat (in a hurry)'
1293. *mukkuļisu mukkuļsi* 'to gargle'
1294. *mugi mugi* 'to be over'
1295. *mugilu mugəli* 'clouds'
1296. *munġusi munġli* 'mongoose'
1297. *muccaļa muccuļu* 'lid'
1298. *muñce mundE* 'before, in front of'

1299.	<i>muñja:ne</i>	<i>boḷpigE (bEḷṅga)</i>	'at dawn'
1300.	<i>muṭṭu</i>	<i>muṭṭu</i>	'to touch'
1301.	<i>muḍi</i>	<i>muḍi</i>	'to wear the flower on the head'
1302.	<i>muḍi</i>	<i>muḍi</i>	'a measurement of 42 seers'
1303.	<i>muṇḍa</i>	<i>muṇḍa</i>	'trunk of the body'
1304.	<i>muṇḍe</i>	<i>muṇḍE</i>	'widow'
1305.	<i>muṇḍa:su</i>	<i>muṇḍa:sī</i>	'turban'
1306.	<i>muttu</i>	<i>muttu</i>	'pearl'
1307.	<i>muttajja</i>	<i>pijja</i>	'great grand father'
1308.	<i>muttayde</i>	<i>mutteydE</i>	'a woman whose husband is alive'
1309.	<i>muduka</i>	<i>ajja</i>	'old man'
1310.	<i>muduki</i>	<i>ajji</i>	'old woman'
1311.	<i>muduḍu</i>	<i>murnṭu</i>	'to become crooked'
1312.	<i>mudde</i>	<i>muddE</i>	'balls of cooked rice or red millet flour'
1313.	<i>mundugaḍe</i>	<i>mundakE</i>	'in front of, next year'
1314.	<i>munde</i>	<i>mundE</i>	'before'
1315.	<i>munnu:ru</i>	<i>munnu:ru</i>	'three hundred'
1316.	<i>muppu</i>	<i>muppu (muditana)</i>	'old age'
1317.	<i>muri</i>	<i>muri</i>	'to break'
1318.	<i>musuku</i>	<i>musku</i>	'to cover'
1319.	<i>musuku</i>	<i>musku</i>	'cover'
1320.	<i>musure</i>	<i>musirE</i>	'dirt of utensils after cooking and eating'
1321.	<i>muḷugu</i>	<i>muḷṅgi (kēnti)</i>	'to sink, drown'
1322.	<i>muḷḷu</i>	<i>muḷḷu</i>	'thorn'
1323.	<i>mulluhandi</i>	<i>eypoñji</i>	'porcupine'

mu:

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|-------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1324. | <i>mu:gu</i> | <i>mu:ku</i> | 'nose' |
| 1325. | <i>mu:guti</i> | <i>mu:kiti</i> | 'nose-ring' |
| 1326. | <i>mu:ḍu</i> | <i>mu:ḍu</i> | 'to rise as sun' |
| 1327. | | <i>mu:ḍu</i> | 'a kind of fish' |
| 1328. | <i>mu:ru</i> | <i>mu:ru</i> | 'three' |
| 1329. | <i>mu:laṅgi</i> | <i>mu:laṅgi</i> | 'radish' |
| 1330. | <i>mu:vattu</i> | <i>mu:vatti</i> | 'thirty' |
| 1331. | <i>mu:su</i> | <i>mu:su</i> | 'to smell' |
| 1332. | <i>mu:ḷe</i> | <i>muḷ!E (elu)</i> | 'bone' |
| 1333. | <i>meccu</i> | <i>mecci</i> | 'to like' |
| 1334. | <i>meṭṭu</i> | <i>meṭṭi</i> | 'to kick, tread upon' |
| 1335. | <i>meṭṭu</i> | <i>meṭṭi</i> | 'door steps;
chappals' |
| 1336. | <i>meṭṭilu</i>
(<i>meṭṭalu</i>) | <i>meṭṭi (kaḷli)</i> | 'door steps' |
| 1337. | <i>meṭṭukatti</i> | <i>meṭṭikatti</i> | 'knife fitted to a
wooden pedestal
in order to sit on
and cut vegetables' |
| 1337. | <i>meṇasu</i> | <i>mEṇsi</i> | 'chillies' |
| 1339. | <i>mettu</i> | <i>metti</i> | 'to paste' |
| 1340. | <i>medu</i> | <i>mettaṅE</i> | 'soft' |
| 1341. | <i>mey</i> | <i>mey</i> | 'body' |
| 1342. | <i>mente</i> | <i>mEntE</i> | 'fenugreek grain' |
| 1343. | <i>meri</i> | <i>mEri</i> | 'to show' |
| 1344. | <i>mellage</i> | <i>mEllaṅE</i> | 'slowly' |
| 1345. | <i>mellane</i> | <i>mEllaṅE</i> | 'slowly' |

me:

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|-------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 1346. | <i>me:ṇa</i> | <i>mā:yāṇa</i> | 'wax' |
| 1347. | <i>me:yu</i> | <i>me:yi</i> | 'to graze' |

1348. *me:lvica:raŋe me:lvica:rŋE* 'enquiry'
 1349. *me:lgaŋtu me:likəŋti* 'decorative over
 head hangings'
 1350. *me:vu me:vu* 'grazing'

mo

1351. *moge mogci* 'to pour from a
 bucket, big pot'
 1352. *mogge mɔggE (mugutu)* 'bud'
 1353. *moŋte mɔŋtE* 'egg'
 1354. *moŋakay mɔŋkəy* 'elbow'
 1355. *moŋaka:lu mɔŋka:li* 'knee'
 1356. *mommaga piŋli* 'grandson'
 1357. *mommagaŋu piŋli* 'grand daughter'
 1358. *modalane suru:na* 'first'
 1359. *modalu suru* 'begin'
 1360. *modaliga surunava* 'first man'
 1361. *monne mannE* 'day before yesterday'
 1362. *mora toŋpE* 'winnowing'
 1363. *mole mɔlE* 'breast'
 1364. *mosaru mɔsiri* 'curds'
 1365. *mosaŋe mɔsaŋE* 'crocodile'
 1366. *moŋake mɔŋlikE (mɔŋE)* 'sprout'
 1367. *moŋe mɔŋi* 'sprout'
 1368. *moŋe a:ŋi* 'nail'

mo:

1369. *mo:da mɔda* 'cloud'
 1370. *mo:sa mo:sa* 'deceit'
 1371. — *mo:la* 'union of dogs'

ya

1372. *yakṣaga:na ta:lamaddoḷi* 'indoor verbal enact-
(ta:lamaddaḷe) ing of folk drama,
 without putting any
 make up'
1373. *yadva:tadva: yadva:tadva* 'disorderly'

ya:

1374. *ya:ke e:kE (ya:kE)* 'why'
1375. *ya:tane bE:nE* 'pain'
1376. *ya:da:stu ya:da:sti* 'way bill'
1377. *ya:ru ya:ri* 'who; which man/
 woman/men'
1378. *ya:vattu ya:ga* 'when'
1379. *ya:vadu ya:di* 'which thing (or
 animal)'
1380. *ya:vadu ya:di* 'which girl/woman'
1381. *ya:vanu yā:vā (ya:ri)* 'which man'
1382. *ya:va:ga ya:ga* 'when'

yo:

1383. *yo:ga yo:ga (jo:ga)* 'yo:ga, luck'
1384. *yo:gya yo:gya* 'good, appropriate'

ra

1385. *rakamu rakamu* 'business on cash'
1386. *rangavalli rang:ḷE* 'decorative lines
 drawn in front of
 house (auspicious
 marks)'
1387. *raṭṭu raṭṭi* 'wrapper'
1388. *raṭṭe raṭṭE* 'arm'

1389.	<i>raṇahaddu</i>	<i>haddi</i>	'vulture'
1390.	<i>rṇa</i>	<i>ruṇa</i>	'indebtedness(loan)'
1391.	<i>raṇḍe</i>	<i>raṇḍE</i>	'a low woman, whore'
1392.	<i>ratna</i>	<i>ratna</i>	'precious stone'
1363.	<i>rabbaru</i>	<i>rabbari</i>	'rubber'
1394.	<i>rampa</i>	<i>rampa</i>	'chaos, confusion'
1395.	<i>rampige</i>	<i>rampigE</i>	'cobbler's instrument'
1396.	<i>ramba:ṭa</i>	<i>ramba:ṭa</i>	'vailing, great noise'
1397.	<i>rayta</i>	<i>rayta</i>	'agriculturist'
1398.	<i>ravake</i>	<i>rovkE</i>	'blouse'
1399.	<i>rave</i>	<i>sajjigE</i>	'rava'
1400.	<i>rasa:yana</i>	<i>rasa:yṇa</i>	'a kind of fruit salad'
1401.	<i>rasige</i>	<i>re:si</i>	'puss, scab'
1402.	<i>ras'i:di</i>	<i>rasi:di</i>	'receipt'

ra:

1403.	<i>ra:kaṭi</i>	<i>ra:kiṭi</i>	'a kind of ornament'
1404.	<i>ra:gi</i>	<i>ra:gi</i>	'red millet'
1405.	<i>ra:jina:me</i>	<i>ra:jina:mE</i>	'resignation'
1406.	<i>ra:ṭe</i>	<i>ra:ṭE</i>	'pulley'
1407.	<i>ra:talū</i>	<i>rat:li</i>	'one pound'
1408.	<i>ra:tri</i>	<i>irli</i>	'night'
1409.	<i>ra:ma:yaṇa</i>	<i>ra:ma:yaṇa</i>	'epic of the name, long episode, story,'

1410.	<i>ra:vu</i>	<i>ra:vu</i>	'a gluttonous demon'
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ri

1411.	<i>ra:s'i</i>	<i>ra:sṭ</i>	'heap'
1412.	<i>riva:ji</i>	<i>riva:ji</i>	'tradition, custom'

ri:

1413.	<i>ri:ti</i>	<i>ri:ti</i>	'manner'
1414.	<i>ri:pu</i>	<i>ri:pu</i>	'reaper'

rus:

rero $\rho_0:$

la

1430.	<i>lako:ʔe</i>	<i>lakkɔ:ʔE</i>	'envelop'
1431.	<i>laga:mu</i>	<i>laga:mu</i>	'controlling bridle'
1432.	<i>laga:vu</i>	<i>laga:vu</i>	'responsible, applicable'
1433.	<i>laŋga</i>	<i>laŋga</i>	'skirt'
1434.	<i>laŋgaru</i>	<i>laŋgari</i>	'anchor'
1435.	<i>laŋgo:ʔi</i>	<i>ko:maŋa</i>	'loin cloth'
1436.	<i>laŋca</i>	<i>leŋca</i>	'bribe'

1437.	<i>laḍa:yi</i>	<i>laḍa:yi</i>	'fight'
1438.	<i>laḍḍi</i>	<i>laḍḍi</i>	'dung (of elephant)'
1439.	<i>lalle</i>	<i>lallE</i>	'sweet nothings'
1440.	<i>lavaṅga</i>	<i>lavaṅga</i>	'cloves'

la:

1440a.	<i>la:ga</i>	<i>la:ga</i>	'jumping, hopping'
1441.	<i>la:ga:ytu</i>	<i>la:ga:yti</i>	'since'
1442.	<i>la:ṭa:nu</i>	<i>la:ṭa:ni</i>	'lantern'
1443.	<i>la:ḍi</i>	<i>la:ḍi</i>	'tape'
1444.	<i>la:ndra</i>	<i>la:ṭa:ni</i>	'lantern'
1445.	<i>la:ba</i>	<i>la:ba</i>	'profit'
1446.	<i>la:ya</i>	<i>la:ya</i>	'stable'
1447.	<i>la:lisu</i>	<i>a:lsi</i>	'to listen intently'
1448.	<i>la:ṭa</i>	<i>la:ṭa</i>	'horse shoe'

lu:

1449.	<i>lu:ṭi</i>	<i>lu:ṭi</i>	'trouble, plunder'
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le

1450.	<i>lekka</i>	<i>lEkka</i>	'account, arithmetic'
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le:

1451.	<i>le:va:de:vi</i>	<i>le:va:de:vi</i>	'transactions (money)'
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lo

1452.	<i>lotṭe</i>	<i>lotṭE</i>	'lie'
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lo:

1453.	<i>lo:ṭa</i>	<i>lo:ṭE</i>	'mug'
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va

1454.	<i>vaka:lattu</i>	<i>vaka:lati</i>	'pleading'
1455.	<i>vaki:la</i>	<i>vakila (la:yeri)</i>	'lawyer'

1456.	<i>vaṅki</i>	<i>vaṅki</i>	'an ornament of arms'
1457.	<i>vajra</i>	<i>vajjira</i>	'diamond'
1458.	<i>vaḍave</i>	<i>ṣḍavE</i>	'ornaments'
1459.	<i>vaḍe</i>	<i>ṣḍE</i>	'round shapped savoury'
1460.	<i>vantige</i>	<i>ontigE</i>	'contribution'
1461.	<i>varsa</i>	<i>versa</i>	'year'
1462.	<i>vasu:lu</i>	<i>vasu:lu</i>	'obtain'
1463.	<i>vahiva:ṭu</i>	<i>vayva:ṭi</i>	'business'

va:

1464.	<i>va:karike</i>	<i>o:ṅkirikE</i>	'vomitting'
1465.	<i>va:ḍike</i>	<i>va:ḍikE</i>	'tradition, custom'
1466.	<i>va:dya</i>	<i>va:laga (va:dya)</i>	'musical instruments'
1467.	<i>va:nti</i>	<i>kekkudu</i>	'vomitting'
1468.	<i>va:ntima:ḍu</i>	<i>kekki</i>	'to vomit'
1469.	<i>va:tibhe:di</i>	<i>urcudukækkudu</i>	'cholera'
1470.	<i>va:yide</i>	<i>va:yda</i>	'postponem :
1471.	<i>va:ra</i>	<i>va:ra</i>	'week'
1472.	<i>va:rasuda:ra</i>	<i>va:ri:sda:ra</i>	'hair'
1473.	<i>va:laga</i>	<i>va:laga</i>	'music (wind) instruments'

vi

1474.	<i>vidhave</i>	<i>muṇḍE</i>	'widow'
1475.	<i>vise'eṣa</i>	<i>vise:sa</i>	'extraordinary'

vi:

1476.	<i>vi:ṇe</i>	<i>vi:ṇE</i>	'a musical instru- ment'
1477.	<i>vi:ḷeya</i>	<i>vi:ḷya</i>	'lectal'
1478.	<i>vi:ḷeyadele</i>	<i>EIE</i>	'betal leaf'

s'a

1479. *s'ankha* *sañka* 'conch'
 1480. *s'ara:bu* *saraya* 'licquor'
 1481. *s'ari:ra* *sərra* 'body'

s'a:

1482. *s'a:kha* *se:ka* 'warmth; fomentah'
 1483. *s'a:yi* *se:yi* 'ink'
 1484. *s'a:le* *sa:LE* 'school'

s'i

1485. *s'istu* *sisti* 'discipline'

s'i:

1486. *s'i:ta* *si:ta* 'character'

s'u

1487. *s'uṇṭhi* *suṇṭi* 'ginger'
 1488. *s'uddha* *sudda* 'clean'

s'y

1489. *s'ya:nubha:ga* *nībo:ga* 'village clerk'
 1490. *s'ya:mige* *se:migE* 'vermicelli-dish'

s'r

1491. *s'ruti* *surti* 'accompanying(wind)
 instrument'

sa

1492. *sakala:ti* *sakila:ti* 'fine woollen shawl'
 1493. *sakkare* *sakkarE* 'sugar'
 1494. *sañkaṭa* *sañkaṭa* 'pain, illness'
 1495. *sañkale* *sañko:LE* 'chain, fetters'
 1496. *saṅgaḍa* *oṭṭigE* 'together'

1497.	<i>saṅgati</i>	<i>saṅgati</i>	'matter'
1498.	<i>saṅga:ta</i>	<i>saṅga:ta (oṭṭigE)</i>	'together'
1499.	<i>sañci</i>	<i>cāñci</i>	'pouch'
1500.	<i>sañje</i>	<i>sandE</i>	'day-or-night break'
1501.	<i>saṭṭuga</i>	<i>seṭṭiga</i>	'ladder'
1502.	<i>saḍagara</i>	<i>saḍagara</i>	'enthusiasm'
1503.	<i>saḍilu</i>	<i>səḍli</i>	'loose'
1504.	<i>saḍilu</i>	<i>səḍla:gi</i>	'to become loose'
1505.	<i>saḍḍe</i>	<i>saḍḍE</i>	'carelessness'
1506.	<i>saṇḍige</i>	<i>saṇḍigE</i>	'crisp fried cakes'
1507.	<i>saddu</i>	<i>saddi</i>	'sound, noise'
1508.	<i>santa:na</i>	<i>santa:na</i>	'progeny'
1509.	<i>sante</i>	<i>santE</i>	'market'
1510.	<i>sanda:ya</i>	<i>sandaya</i>	'payment'
1511.	<i>sandu</i>	<i>sandi</i>	'joint'
1512.	<i>sanni</i>	<i>cenni</i>	'pnumonia'
1513.	<i>sanne</i>	<i>sannE</i>	'signal'
1514.	<i>sapura</i>	<i>sapura</i>	'thin'
1515.	<i>sappe</i>	<i>cappE</i>	'tasteless'
1516.	<i>samaga:ra</i>	<i>samaga:ra</i>	'cobbler'
1517.	<i>samage:rati</i>	<i>samaga:rati</i>	'cobbler woman'
1518.	<i>sampage</i>	<i>sampEgE</i>	'a tree (flower)'
1519.	<i>sambha:ra</i>	<i>sambaḷa</i>	'spices'
1520.	<i>sambaḷa</i>	<i>sambaḷa</i>	'wage, salary'
1521.	<i>samsa:ra</i>	<i>sōusa:ra</i>	'family'
1522.	<i>sara</i>	<i>sara</i>	'chain, necklace'
1523.	<i>sarati</i>	<i>sərti</i>	'time'
1524.	<i>saradi</i>	<i>saradi</i> <i>sərti</i> }	'time'
1525.	<i>sarapaṇi</i>	<i>sarpuḷi</i>	'chain'
1526.	<i>saraḷu</i>	<i>sarḷi</i>	'rod'
1527.	<i>sarahaddu</i>	<i>sarahaddi</i>	'boundary'

1528.	<i>sara:pha</i>	<i>sa:rapa</i>	'goldsmith' (treasures)
1529.	<i>sari</i>	<i>səri</i>	'correct, allright'
1530.	<i>sala</i>	<i>sərti</i>	'timer'
1531.	<i>salahu</i>	<i>salgi</i>	'to protect, to bring up'
1532.	<i>salige</i>	<i>saligE</i>	'familiarity'
1533.	<i>sali:sa:gi</i>	<i>sali:sa:gi</i>	'smoothly'
1534.	<i>sallu</i>	<i>salli</i>	'to go (money)'
1535.	<i>savutu</i>	<i>s̃vṇtu</i>	'laddle, spoon'
1536.	<i>sava:lu</i>	<i>sava:li</i>	'challenge'
1537.	<i>savi</i>	<i>la:yki</i>	'sweetness taste'
1538.	<i>sahi</i>	<i>səyni</i> (<i>daskəti</i>)	'signature'

sa:

1539.	<i>sa:ku</i>	<i>sa:nki</i>	'to protect'
1540.	<i>sa:ga:ʃa</i>	<i>sa:ga:ʃa</i>	'moving'
1541.	<i>sa:gu</i>	<i>sa:gi</i>	'to go'
1542.	<i>sa:guvaʃi</i>	<i>sa:guvaʃi</i>	'agriculture'
1543.	<i>sa:ʃi</i>	<i>sa:ʃi</i>	'equal'
1544.	<i>sa:ʃe</i>	<i>sa:ʃE</i>	'sharpening'
1545.	<i>sa:bakki</i>	<i>sa:gakki</i>	'sago'
1546.	<i>sa:bu:nu</i>	<i>sa:ba:n̄i</i>	'soap'
1547.	<i>sa:yu</i>	<i>sa:yi</i>	'to die'
1548.	<i>sa:ri</i>	<i>sərti</i>	'times'
1549.	<i>sa:risu</i>	<i>kEri</i>	'to smear'
1550.	<i>sa:ru</i>	<i>sa:r̄i</i>	'to proclaim'
1551.	<i>sa:ru</i>	<i>sa:r̄i</i>	'pepper water'
1552.	<i>sa:la</i>	<i>sa:la</i>	'debt'
1553.	<i>sa:laga:ra</i>	<i>sa:laga:ra</i>	'debtor(male)'
1554.	<i>sa:laga:rati</i>	<i>sa:laga:r̄ti</i>	'debtor (female)'

1555.	<i>sa:vira</i>	<i>sa:vira</i>	'thousand'
1556.	<i>sa:vu</i>	<i>sa:vu</i>	'death,' 'death ceremony'
1557.	<i>sa:sive</i>	<i>da:smE</i>	'mustard'
1558.	<i>sa:huka:ra</i>	<i>sa:vka:ra</i>	'merchant'

si

1559.	<i>sikka:baṭṭe</i>	<i>kaṇḍa:baṭṭE</i>	'being careless'
1560.	<i>sigu</i>	<i>sikkī</i>	'to be obtained'
1561.	<i>siḍi</i>	<i>siḍi</i>	'trap'
1562.	<i>siḍilu</i>	<i>siḍiḷi</i>	'thunderbolt'
1563.	<i>siḍubu</i>	<i>ḍḍḍaro:ga</i> (<i>meylibi:ḷudu</i>)	'small pox'
1564.	<i>sippe</i>	<i>coppu (cu:li)</i>	'enter cover' (over grown hairs of the head)
1565.	<i>simbaḷa</i>	<i>nEgiḍi</i>	'running nose'
1566.	<i>sikuku</i>	<i>sikkī</i>	'to be caught'
1567.	<i>sihi</i>	<i>sī:</i>	'sweet'
1568.	<i>sillu</i>	<i>usulu</i>	'whistle'

si:

1569.	<i>si:ge</i>	<i>si:gE</i>	'soapnut'
1570.	<i>si:nu</i>	<i>si:nɪ</i>	'sneeze'
1571.	<i>si:me</i>	<i>si:mE</i>	'area; foreign'
1572.	<i>si:meŋŋe</i>	<i>ci:mŋEŋŋE</i>	'kerosine'
1573.	<i>si:re</i>	<i>si:rE</i>	'sa:ree'
1564.	<i>si:sa</i>	<i>si:sa</i>	'lead'
1575.	<i>si:lu</i>	<i>si:lɪ</i>	'split'

SU

1576.	<i>suggi</i>	<i>suggi</i>	'n. of a month'
1577.	<i>sunka</i>	<i>sunka</i>	'tax'

1578.	<i>suḍu</i>	<i>suḍu</i>	'to burn'
1579.	<i>suḍuga:ḍu</i>	<i>suḍikiri</i>	'cremation ground'
1580.	<i>suṇṭaraga:ḷi</i>	<i>suṇṭaraga:ḷi</i>	'whirl wind'
1581.	<i>suṇṇa</i>	<i>suṇṇa</i>	'1. beam put along the wall 2. lime.
1582.	<i>suttige</i>	<i>muṭṭi</i>	'hammer'
1583.	<i>sutta</i>	<i>sutta</i>	'around'
1584.	<i>suttamutta</i>	<i>suttamutta</i>	'around'
1585.	<i>suttu</i>	<i>suttu</i>	'to whirl'
1586.	<i>suddi</i>	<i>suddi</i>	'news'
1587.	<i>summane</i>	<i>summanE</i>	'simply, without any reason'
1588.	<i>suri</i>	<i>sorgi</i>	'to pour into a heap,
1589.	<i>suri</i>	<i>suri</i>	'to drink, by hands, with nose'
1590.	<i>suri</i>	<i>sori</i>	'to pour down'
1591.	<i>suru</i>	<i>suru</i>	'begin'
1592.	<i>suruṭu</i>	<i>curuṭu</i>	'to become shrunk'
1593.	<i>suruḷi</i>	<i>snrḷi</i>	'rolling; n. of a flower'
1594.	<i>suḷi</i>	<i>suḷi</i>	'to come round and round'
1595.	<i>suḷi</i>	<i>suḷi</i>	'tender rolled leaf (of plantain tree)
1596.	<i>suḷi</i>	<i>suḷi</i>	whirl pool'
1597.	<i>suḷiga:ḷi</i>	<i>suḷiga:ḷi</i>	'whirlwind'
1598.	<i>suḷḷu</i>	<i>suḷḷu</i>	'lie'
<i>su:</i>			
1599.	<i>su:ji</i>	<i>du:ji</i>	'needle'
1600.	<i>su:ṭe</i>	<i>su:ṭE</i>	'torch made of dry coconut leave or bamboo splits'

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|------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1601. | <i>su:taka</i> | <i>su:tika</i> | '16 days of impurity
observed after child
birth, as well as
after the death of a
person' |
| 1602. | <i>su:re</i> | <i>su:rE</i> | 'plunder' |
| 1603. | <i>su:le</i> | <i>su:lE</i> | 'whore' |
| 1604. | <i>su:lega:rike</i> | <i>su:lEga:rike</i> | 'whoredom' |
| <i>se</i> | | | |
| 1605. | <i>seke</i> | <i>sEkE</i> | 'hot' |
| 1606. | <i>seragu</i> | <i>sErŋgi</i> | 'upper portion of the
saree' |
| 1607. | <i>seremane</i> | <i>jeyli</i> | 'jail' |
| 1608. | <i>sele</i> | <i>sEłE</i> | 'a thin pole used in
fish hook' |
| <i>se:</i> | | | |
| 1609. | <i>se:kaḍa</i> | <i>se:kaḍa</i> | 'per hundred' |
| 1610. | <i>se:du</i> | <i>se:di</i> | 'to draw water from
the well; smoke' |
| 1611. | <i>se:ru</i> | <i>se:ri</i> | 'one seer' |
| 1612. | <i>se:ru</i> | <i>se:ri</i> | 'to reach' |
| 1613. | <i>se:ru</i> | <i>se:ri</i> | 'to be agreeable' |
| <i>so</i> | | | |
| 1614. | <i>sokku</i> | <i>sokku</i> | 'to become fat' |
| 1615. | <i>sokku</i> | <i>sokku</i> | '1. to play; 2. pride,
fat; 3. miled in
toxication caused
by chewing' |
| 1616. | <i>sogasu</i> | <i>sogisi</i> | 'taste' |
| 1617. | <i>soṇḍilu</i> | <i>soṇḍilī</i> | 'trunk of an elephant' |

1618.	<i>sottu</i>	<i>sottu</i>	'property'
1619.	<i>sone</i>	<i>sɔnE</i>	'juice oozing out when some leaves or twigs are broken'
1620.	<i>sonne</i>	<i>sɔnnE</i>	'zero'
1621.	<i>soppu</i>	<i>soppu</i>	'leaf'
1622.	<i>sompa:gi</i>	<i>sompa:gi</i>	'abundantly'
1623.	<i>soragu</i>	<i>sɔrgi</i>	'to become worn out; fatigued'
1624.	<i>sose</i>	<i>sɔsE</i>	'daughter-in-law'
1625.	<i>so e</i>	<i>sɔ E (ni:rummuṇi)</i>	'mosquito'
1626.	<i>so e</i>	<i>sɔ E</i>	'nostril'

so:

1627.	<i>so:ku</i>	<i>so:nku</i>	'to touch gently'
1628.	<i>so:ge</i>	<i>so:gE</i>	'leaves of the areca- nut tree'
1629.	<i>so:jiga</i>	<i>a:cira</i>	'wonder'
1630.	<i>so:daraṭiya</i>	<i>sɔ:daraṭiya</i>	'man's sister's son'
1631.	<i>so:ma:ri</i>	<i>so:ma:ri</i>	'idler'
1632.	<i>so:lu</i>	<i>so:lu</i>	'defeat'
1633.	<i>so:lu</i>	<i>so:lu</i>	'to be defeated'
1634.	<i>so:su</i>	<i>ga:ḷsi</i>	'to filter'
1635.	<i>so:ḷe</i>	<i>tɔ:ḷE</i>	'inner fruit' (in jack fruits)

sv

1636.	<i>svanta</i>	<i>sɔnta</i>	'one's own'
1637.	<i>svabha:va</i>	<i>suba:vu</i>	'nature, character'
1638.	<i>svarga</i>	<i>sɔrga</i>	'heaven'

ha

1639.	<i>hakki</i>	<i>hakki</i>	'bird'
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1640.	<i>hakku</i>	<i>hakkî</i>	'right'
1641.	<i>hagalu</i>	<i>hagilî</i>	'day time'
1642.	<i>hagura</i>	<i>hagîra</i>	'light (weight)'
1643.	<i>haggu</i>	<i>bolîi</i>	'rope'
1644.	<i>haṅga:mi</i>	<i>haṅga:mi</i>	'temporary'
1645.	<i>haṅgu</i>	<i>haṅgî</i>	'dependance'
1646.	<i>haccu</i>	<i>hacci</i>	'to divide (vegetables or fruits)'
1647.	<i>haja:ru</i>	<i>haja:ri</i>	'many'
1648.	<i>hajje</i>	<i>hajjE</i>	'frot print'
1649.	<i>hañcu</i>	<i>hañcî</i>	'to divide'
1650.	<i>hancu</i>	<i>hañcî</i>	'pan used for baking cakes'
1651.	<i>hancu</i>	<i>hancî</i>	'tiles'
1652.	<i>haṭa</i>	<i>haṭa</i>	'stubbornness'
1653.	<i>haṭṭi</i>	<i>haṭṭi</i>	'cattle shed'
1654.	<i>haḍagu</i>	<i>haḍgî</i>	'ship'
1655.	<i>haḍu</i>	<i>haḍî</i>	'to copulate'
1656.	<i>haḍedavaru</i>	<i>ayyepa</i>	'parents'
1657.	<i>haṇa</i>	<i>haṇa</i>	'money'
1658.	<i>haṇate</i>	<i>cibuḷi</i>	'small oil lamp'
1659.	<i>haṇe</i>	<i>haṇE</i>	'forehead'
1660.	<i>haṇḍe</i>	<i>aṇḍE</i>	'big vessel (cylindrical)'
1661.	<i>haṇṇu</i>	<i>haṇṇi</i>	'fruit'
1662.	<i>hatti</i>	<i>hatti</i>	'cotton'
1663.	<i>hattira</i>	<i>hakkale</i>	'near'
1664.	<i>hattu</i>	<i>hatti</i>	'climb up'
1665.	<i>hattu</i>	<i>hatti</i>	'ten'
1666.	<i>hattombattu</i>	<i>hattobæti</i>	'nineteen'
1667.	<i>hada</i>	<i>hada</i>	'proper condition'
1668.	<i>hadinaydu</i>	<i>hadnæydi</i>	'fifteen'

1669.	<i>hadina:ru</i>	<i>hadna:rī</i>	'sixteen'
1670	<i>hadina:lku</i>	<i>hadna:ki</i>	'fourteen'
1671.	<i>hadineṇṭu</i>	<i>hadneṇṭi</i>	'eighteen'
1672.	<i>hadine:ḷu</i>	<i>hadine:ḷi</i>	'seventeen'
1673.	<i>hadimru:nu</i>	<i>hadimu:ru</i>	'thirteen'
1674.	<i>hani</i>	<i>hani</i>	'1. a drop, 2. a little'
1675.	<i>hani</i>	<i>hani</i>	'to drop'
1676.	<i>handi</i>	<i>handi</i>	'pig'
1677.	<i>hanneradu</i>	<i>hannErḍi</i>	'twelve'
1678.	<i>hannondu</i>	<i>hannondu</i>	'eleven'
1679.	<i>happaḷa</i>	<i>happaḷa</i>	'flat papery round cake'
1680.	<i>habba</i>	<i>habba</i>	'festival'
1681.	<i>habbu</i>	<i>habbi</i>	'to spread'
1682.	<i>haraku</i>	<i>harkī</i>	'nag. torn'
1683.	<i>harake</i>	<i>harikE</i>	'earth'
1684.	<i>haraṭu</i>	<i>hartEhḍi</i>	'to do ideal talking'
1685.	<i>hartEma:ḍu</i>	<i>hertEma:di</i>	'to bemoan'
1686.	<i>haraḍu</i>	<i>harṇḍi</i>	'to spread; scatter'
1687.	<i>harasu</i>	<i>harsi</i>	'to bless'
1688.	<i>haraḷu</i>	<i>harli</i>	'1. castor seed, 2. precious stone'
1689.	<i>hari</i>	<i>hari</i>	'to tear'
1690.	<i>harita</i>	<i>hari</i>	'sharp'
1691.	<i>hariva:va</i>	<i>harivaṇa</i>	'plot for offering lectal nuts and leaves'
1692.	<i>harive</i>	<i>haruvE</i>	'greens'
1693.	<i>hareya</i>	<i>pra:ya</i>	'age; youthfulness'
1694.	<i>halage</i>	<i>halEgE</i>	'plank'
1695.	<i>halasu</i>	<i>halsina</i>	'jack (tree)'
1696.	<i>halli</i>	<i>polli</i>	'house lizard'

1750. *hiriya,* *hiriya* 'big, great'
hiridu *dəḍḍa*
1751. *hisuku* *piṇṇi* '1. to squeeze
'2. to strangle'
1752. *hise* *hisE* 'share'
1753. *hi:ge* *hi:ṅE* 'in this manner'
1754. *hi:cu* *kərkə* 'tender, unripe fruit'
1755. *hi:ru* *hi:rī* 'to drink like
animals'
1756. *hi:re* *hi:rE* 'ridged gourd'

hu

1757. *hukumu* *hukumu* 'permission; order'
1758. *hugi* *hugi* 'to bury'
1759. *hugu* *hugu* 'to enter'
1760. *huggi* *huggE* 'cooked rice'
1761. *hucca* *hucca* 'mad man'
1762. *hucci* *hucci* 'mad woman'
1763. *huccu* *hucci* 'madness'
1764. *huṭṭu* *cukka:ṇi* 'oar'
1765. *huṭṭu* *huṭṭu* 'birth'
1766. *huḍuku* *huḍ u* 'to search'
1767. *huḍuga* *hayda* 'boy (youth)'
1768. *huḍugi* *gu:ḍE* 'girl'
1769. *hunṇime* *hunṇamE* 'full-moon day'
1770. *hunṇu* *hunṇu* 'wound'
1771. *hubbu* *hubbu* 'eyebrow'
1772. *humba* *humba* 'coward'
1773. *huri* *hori* 'fry'
1774. *hurupu* *hurupu* 'enthusiasm'
1775. *huruḷi* *kuḍu* 'horse gram'
1776. *huruḷu* *huruḷu* 'meaning'

1777.	<i>huli</i>	<i>huli</i>	'tiger'
1778.	<i>hulusa:gi</i>	<i>hulusa:gi</i>	'abundantly'
1779.	<i>hullu</i>	<i>hullu</i>	'grass'
1780.	<i>huḷi</i>	<i>huḷi</i>	'tamarind'
1781.	<i>huḷi</i>	<i>a:mbaragəyypu</i>	'liquid curry'
1782.	<i>huḷu</i>	<i>huḷu</i>	'worm'
1783.	<i>huḷukaḍḍi</i>	<i>huḷume:yudu</i>	'ringworm'

hu:

1784.	<i>huivu</i>	<i>hu:vu</i>	'flower'
1785.	<i>hu:ji</i>	<i>hu:ji</i>	'water jar'
1786.	<i>hu:ṭe</i>	<i>hu:ṭE</i>	'ploughing'
1787.	<i>hu:su</i>	<i>hū:su</i>	'fart'
1788.	<i>[uḷu] hu:ḍu</i>	<i>hu:ḍu</i>	'to plough'

he

1789.	<i>hekku</i>	<i>herki</i>	'to pick'
1790.	<i>hegalu</i>	<i>hEgili</i>	'shoulder'
1791.	<i>heggaḍe</i>	<i>heggiḍE</i>	'big man'
1792.	<i>heggaḷike</i>	<i>heggiḷike</i>	'pride'
1793.	<i>heṅgasu</i>	<i>heṅgisi</i>	'woman'
1794.	<i>heccaḷa</i>	<i>heccudu</i>	'increase'
1795.	<i>heccu</i>	<i>hecci</i>	'to become increased'
1796.	<i>heḍige</i>	<i>hEḍEgE</i>	'big basket'
1797.	<i>heḍe</i>	<i>hEḍE</i>	'hood'
1798.	<i>heḍḍa</i>	<i>hEḍḍa</i>	'innocent woman'
1799.	<i>heṇa</i>	<i>hEṇa</i>	'dead body'
1800.	<i>heṇe</i>	<i>mEḍi</i>	'plait'
1801.	<i>heṇḍati</i>	<i>heṇṇi</i>	'wife'
1802.	<i>heṇṇu</i>	<i>heṇṇi</i>	'woman'
1803.	<i>hetta</i>	<i>hEtta</i>	'that which has given birth to'

1804.	<i>hedda:ri</i>	<i>hEdda:ri</i>	'big path'
1805.	<i>heppu</i>	<i>hEru</i>	'flu'
1806.	<i>hebbalasi</i>	<i>hebbalsi</i>	'n. of a tree'
1807.	<i>hebbagilu</i>	<i>hebbagili</i>	'front door'
1808.	<i>hebbavu</i>	<i>hebbavu</i>	'python'
1809.	<i>hebbeṭṭu</i>	<i>uṅguṭa</i>	'thumb (of foot)'
1810.	<i>hebberaḷu</i>	<i>hEbbaṭEberli</i>	'thumb'
1811.	<i>hemme</i>	<i>hEmmE</i>	'pride'
1812.	<i>herige</i>	<i>herige</i>	'child birth'
1813.	<i>heru</i>	<i>heri</i>	'to give birth'
1814.	<i>hesara:da</i>	<i>hEsiro:da</i>	'famous'
1815.	<i>hesaru</i>	<i>hEsiri</i>	'name'
1816.	<i>hesaru</i>	<i>padiñji</i>	'green gram'
1817.	<i>heḷava</i>	<i>kuṇṭa</i>	'lame person'

he:

1818.	<i>he:ge</i>	<i>hE:ṅgE</i>	'how'
1819.	<i>he:ḍi</i>	<i>he:ḍi</i>	'coward'
1820.	<i>he:nu</i>	<i>he:ni</i>	'bouse'
1821.	<i>he:ru</i>	<i>he:ri</i>	'heavy load'
1822.	<i>he:lu</i>	<i>he:li</i>	'excrete'
1823.	<i>he:sike</i>	<i>he:sikE</i>	'dirt'
1824.	<i>he:su</i>	<i>he:si</i>	'to detest'
1825.	<i>he:ḷige</i>	<i>he:ḷigE</i>	'box'
			(basket with a lid)
1826.	<i>he:ḷu</i>	<i>he:ḷi</i>	'to say'

ho

1827.	<i>hokkuḷa</i>	<i>hokkuḷu</i>	'navel'
1828.	<i>hogaḷu</i>	<i>hogiḷi</i>	'to praise'
1829.	<i>hoge</i>	<i>həgE</i>	'smoke'
1830.	<i>hogesoppu</i>	<i>hosepu</i>	'tobacco'

1831.	<i>hoṭṭu</i>	<i>hoṭṭu</i>	'dried; barren'
1832.	<i>hoṭṭe</i>	<i>hoṭṭE</i>	'belly'
1833.	<i>hoḍe</i>	<i>hoḍi</i>	'beat'
1834.	<i>hoḍe</i>	<i>hoḍE</i>	'pregnancy (of rice plants)'
1835.	<i>hoḍeta</i>	<i>hoḍta (peṭṭi)</i>	'beating'
1836.	<i>hone</i>	<i>hoṇE</i>	'responsibility'
1837.	<i>hotta:re</i>	<i>boḷpigE</i>	'morning'
1838.	<i>hottu</i>	<i>hottu</i>	'to be hot'
1839.	<i>hottu</i>	<i>hottu</i>	'sun'
1840.	<i>hottu</i>	<i>hottu</i>	'time'
1841.	<i>hodike</i>	<i>hodike</i>	'upper portion of the saree'
1842.	<i>hode</i>	<i>hodi</i>	'to cover'
1843.	<i>hondike</i>	<i>hondikE</i>	'appropriate, comparison'
1844.	<i>hondu</i>	<i>hondu</i>	'to obtain'
1845.	<i>honnu</i>	<i>honnu</i>	'gold coin'
1846.	<i>hoyge</i>	<i>hoyyE</i>	'sand'
1847.	<i>hoyyu</i>	<i>hoyi</i>	'to pour'
1848.	<i>hoylu</i>	<i>hoyli</i>	'current of water'
1849.	<i>horage</i>	<i>hoṛEgE</i>	'outside'
1850.	<i>horaḍu</i>	<i>hoṛḍi</i>	'to start'
1851.	<i>horatu</i>	<i>hoṛtu</i>	'except that'
1852.	<i>horaḷu</i>	<i>hoṇki</i>	'to turn round'
1853.	<i>horu</i>	<i>hoṛi</i>	'to carry a load on one's head'
1854.	<i>hola</i>	<i>hola</i>	'field'
1855.	<i>holati</i>	<i>holti</i>	'woman of holeya caste'
1856.	<i>holasu</i>	<i>hoḷsi</i>	'dirty'
1857.	<i>holi</i>	<i>holi</i>	'to stitch'

1858.	<i>holige</i>	<i>holigE</i>	'stitching'
1859.	<i>hole</i>	<i>holE</i>	'impurity, due to first appearance of menses'
1860.	<i>holeya</i>	<i>holiya</i>	'man of holeya caste'
1861.	<i>hosa</i>	<i>hɔsa</i>	'new'
1862.	<i>hosadu</i>	<i>hɔsti</i>	'new'
1863.	<i>hosaba</i>	<i>hɔsba</i>	'stranger'
1864.	<i>hoɭe</i>	<i>hɔɭi</i>	'to shine'
1865.	<i>hoɭe</i>	<i>haɭɭa</i>	'river'
1866.	<i>hoɭɭu</i>	<i>hoɭɭu</i>	'barren, husk'

ho:

1867.	<i>ho:gu</i>	<i>ho:gu</i>	'go'
1868.	<i>ho:ma</i>	<i>hɔ:ma</i>	'sacrifice performed for appeasement of God'
1869.	<i>ho:ra:ɕa</i>	<i>ho:ra:ɕa</i>	'fight (legal)'
1870.	<i>ho:ri</i>	<i>ho:ri</i>	'bull'
1871.	<i>ho:like</i>	<i>ho:like</i>	'comparison, like'
1872.	<i>ho:lu</i>	<i>ho:lɪ</i>	'to compare'
1873.	<i>ho:ɭige</i>	<i>hoɭigE</i>	'sweet cake'
1874.	<i>ho:ɭu</i>	<i>ho:ɭu</i>	'half, piece'

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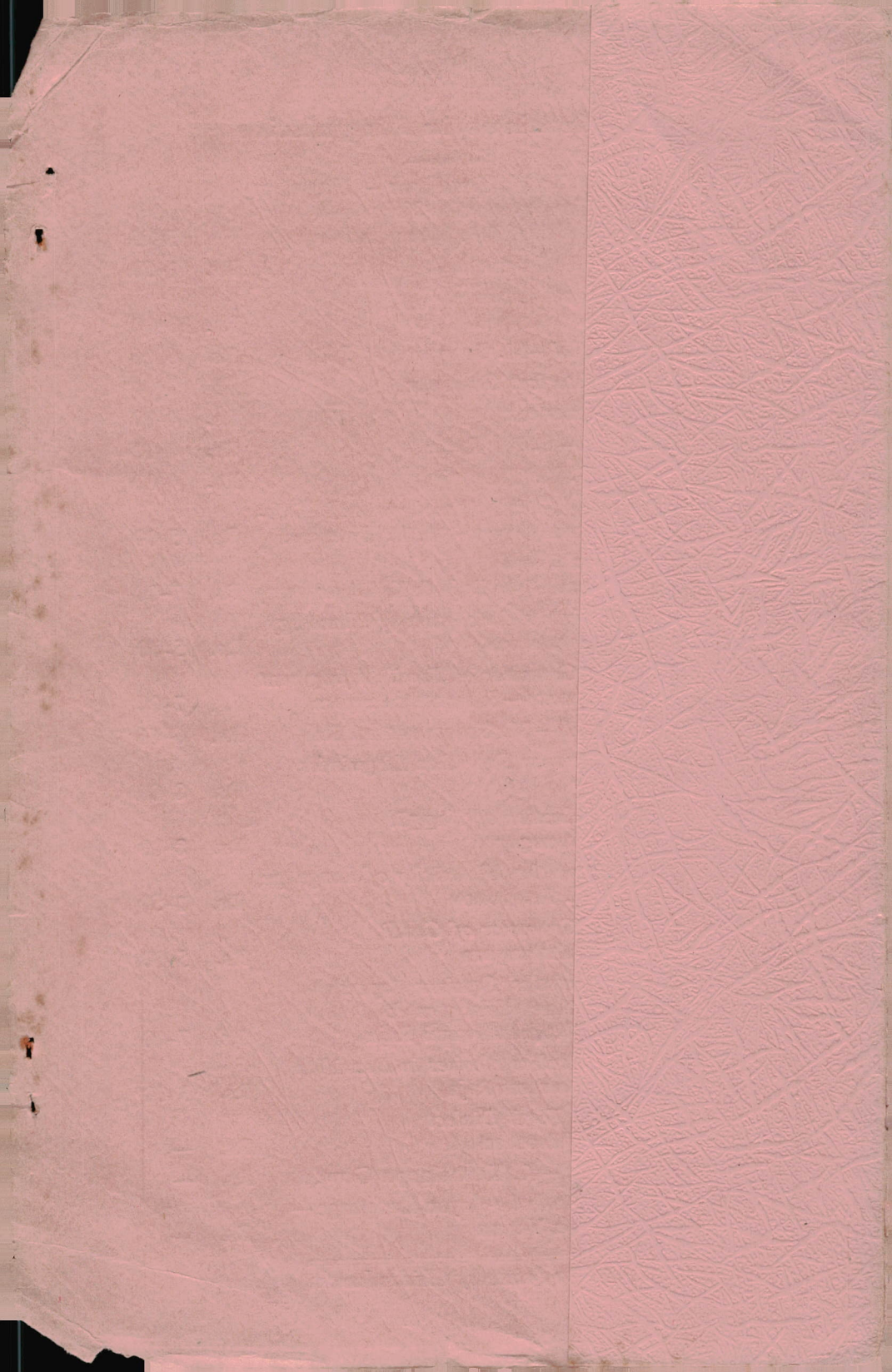
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ERRATA

Page	Line	Error	Correction
1	17	±	# *
2	26, 29	æ	æ
3	14, 18-20	ð	ə
4	1, 2	„	„
5	23	<i>h[ɔ]!!E</i>	<i>h[ɔ]t!E</i>
7	23	<i>kə[p]</i>	<i>kə[p]i</i>
7	30	<i>ru[t]t</i>	<i>ru[t]i</i>
12	18	<i>so:[w]u</i>	<i>sa:[w]u</i>
16	23	<i>/noññe/</i>	<i>/koññe/</i>
25	21	<i>/mojjige & ni:ri/</i>	<i>/mojjige#ni:ri/</i>
57	18	<i>taṇṇaṇge</i>	<i>taṇṇaṇge</i>
59	1	Interjection	Interjections
67	25	nose wing	nose ring
67	27	+ <i>ti</i>	+ <i>t̃i</i>
67	28	— <i>di</i>	— <i>d̃i</i>
68	5	tigithen	tighten
68	13	<i>hoy-li</i> 'strong current'	<i>koy-li</i> 'harvest'
68	14	+ <i>li</i>	+ <i>l̃i</i>
69	1	'leave, camp' + <i>a:ra</i> → <i>biḍa:ra</i> 'camp'	'clean' + <i>a/a</i> → <i>moḍya/a</i> 'washerman'
69	24	<i>iri.....iri</i> → <i>hodi-ri</i>	<i>iri.....iri</i> → <i>hod-iri</i>
70	4	'boiled'	'build'
74	9	<i>kəlli</i>	<i>kəlli</i>

* Any one of the symbols, ±, ≠ and # are used to denote the pause phoneme.

Page	Line	Error	Correction
82	7	CONSTRUCTION	COMPOUND
83	1	CONSTRUCTION	COMPOUND
83	11	<i>taŋge</i>	<i>tamma</i>
		'younger sister'	'younger brother'
84	3	'means'	'meals'
86	last line	<i>be:da</i>	<i>be:ḍa</i>
90	19	Furute	Future
91	3	<i>a:g-</i>	<i>a:g-</i>
92	21	of Future	or Future
95	11	after	in
96	17	<i>be:d-)</i>	<i>be:ḍ-)</i>
98	1	persons	person
99	15	<i>St</i> ≠	<i>St</i> ±
105	9	<i>-i</i>	<i>-ti</i>
105	26	<i>bar-li-∅</i>	<i>bar-əli-∅</i> →
		'let come, some one/it'	<i>bar-li ∅</i> 'let come some one/it'
105	27	<i>bar-əli ∅</i> → <i>tin-əli-∅</i>	<i>tin-əli-∅</i>
106	21	before- <i>ga</i>	before#and- <i>ga</i>
107	4	<i>-ā-</i>	<i>-a-</i>
107	14	before- <i>ga</i>	before#and- <i>ga</i>
107	19	<i>-ā-</i>	<i>-a-</i>
108	3	before, third	before#, third
111	I	<i>-nge</i>	<i>-nge</i>
115	23	+ <i>gaḍu</i>	+ <i>gaḍa</i>
123	12	<i>e</i> and ,	<i>e</i> and <i>E</i> ,



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